

HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Private

Description:

The Town Hall is located on the north side of the street. The building has four stories plus an exposed basement on the front elevation, and is five bays wide by six-bays deep. The east bay is an addition and is recessed back from the plane of the main block of the building. All of the building has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The building is set right on the street, and the first through third stories are of rubble stone, with the fourth story being seven-to-one common-bond brick with a parapet wall. The ground slopes steeply up to the north, with each succeeding story being deeper than the one below. The south elevation of the main block has a store front on the basement that projects forward beneath a shed roof. The basement has a large stone cooking fireplace that has a symmetrically-arched brick opening and a bake-oven opening in the back of the fireplace with cut stone jambs and arched lintel. The first story is deeper than the basement, with a cross passage that runs along the south side of the stone partition wall. The second story is one large open room with four fireplaces. The third and fourth stories contain the theater.

Significance:

The building known as the Town Hall must have been built in the early nineteenth century as a hotel, and was known as the (old) Patapsco Hotel. It was a 3 1/2-story building with an exposed basement on the front, making it appear to be 4 1/2 stories tall. The front was four bays long, and there was a porch on the first and second stories. The hotel was on part of the Ellicott family's land, and presumably they built it or leased the land to someone else who did. The Ellicotts divided the land in 1830, and lot four passed to Andrew and John Ellicott. A few months later they sold this lot, "on which is erected a stone building known as the Patapsco Hotel," to Andrew McLaughlin of Baltimore, who undertook a considerable program of improvements to his property. McLaughlin got into financial trouble before these improvements were even complete, and he arranged for the Maryland legislature to authorize a lottery to sell his property, which was turned over to trustees. First prize was the lot "upon which are erected the extensive improvements known as the Patapsco Hotel, with the New Addition upon the Rail Road, and the large and highly ornamented Garden of nearly three acres." Thomas Wilson, the president of the Granite Manufacturing Company, purchased the hotel properties in 1846, reportedly to house workers for the new textile mill he was building in that year on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. Wilson leased the building to John Schofield in 1857, and the following year Schofield borrowed \$2,000 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centre Lodge No. 40 to make changes to the building. The gable roof with dormers was replaced with a tall upper story containing round-arched windows above decorative panels, with a parapet. The old porch gave way to a balcony on the first floor, and a single recessed bay of four stories and basement was to be added to each side of the original structure. The upper story was built in brick pretty much as planned and the new bay on the east side was also added, but the west bay was never constructed. In the early twentieth century the store front was added to the front of the basement story and the hall was enlarged to the north.

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1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Patapsco Hotel, Town Hall (preferred)

other Opera House

2. Location

street and number 8044 Main Street not for publication

city, town Ellicott City vicinity

county Howard

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Old Stone Tavern LLC

street and number 8048 Main Street telephone 410-465-7355

city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse liber 6270 folio 609

city, town Ellicott City tax map 25A tax parcel 27 tax ID number

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total
			1
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			1

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

The Town Hall is located on the north side of the street. The building has four stories plus an exposed basement on the front elevation, and is five bays wide by six-bays deep. The east bay is an addition and is recessed back from the plane of the main block of the building. All of the building has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The building is set right on the street, and the first through third stories are of rubble stone, with the fourth story being seven-to-one common-bond brick with a parapet wall. The ground slopes steeply up to the north, with each succeeding story being deeper than the one below. The south elevation of the main block has a store front on the basement that projects forward beneath a shed roof. The basement has a large stone cooking fireplace that has a symmetrically-arched brick opening and a bake-oven opening in the back of the fireplace with cut stone jambs and arched lintel. The first story is deeper than the basement, with a cross passage that runs along the south side of the stone partition wall. The second story is one large open room with four fireplaces. The third and fourth stories contain the theater.

Description:

The Town Hall is located at 8044 Main Street, on the north side of the street, in Ellicott City, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The building has four stories plus an exposed basement on the front elevation, and is five bays wide by six-bays deep. The east bay is an addition and is recessed back from the plane of the main block of the building. All of the building has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The building is set right on the street, and the first through third stories are of rubble stone, with the fourth story being seven-to-one common-bond brick with a parapet wall. The ground slopes steeply up to the north, with each succeeding story being deeper than the one below.

Exterior

The south elevation of the main block has a store front on the basement that projects forward beneath a shed roof that has asphalt roll roofing. At the west end of the basement there is a paneled wall that projects part way away from the plane of the main block and has three tall panels with a lying panel above and below them. The panels have sunken fields and ovolo-and-fillet panel moulds. These panels are typical for the basement on the south elevation. To the east of this paneling is a two-bay projecting store front that has a beveled jamb to the east side creating a third bay to the store front window. Each bay has one large light over one typical panel, with a thin colonette between them; the colonettes are set on top of two balls. The three center bays are set in the plane of the main block. The center bay has four tall typical panels with two lying panels above them and two below them. To either side of this center paneled wall is a door with one light over one lying panel, and they have new architrave. To the east of the three center bays is another store front that is a mirror image of the one to the west. The east bay is boxed in like that of the west bay, but has two typical tall panels, with a single lying panel above and below them. This boxed-in section has three typical panels on the east end. The store front has a

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cornice with a row of balls at the bottom, large brackets with two small brackets between each pair, and stylized water leaf bed mould between all of the brackets. There is a plain frieze and an ogee cornice.

The first story has a six-over-six double-hung sash in a plain mitered frame in the west, west-center, and east bays. The east-center bay has a pair of French doors with ten lights each in a frame that has a quirked ogee moulding. All of these openings have splayed stone jack arches, but the east-center bay arch is slightly segmental, with a wood lintel below it. There are wood nailing blocks between the west and west-center bays and also between the west-center and east-center bays. These blocks are set midway between the window sill and lintel. Above the jack arches is a row of "L" angle iron in the wall, probably to support an added porch. The second story has four typical six-over-six sash with wood sills. There is a row of brick about 6 inches above the sill, and it is flush with the stone front. There are wood nailing blocks in this brick course, near the window jambs, that were probably to hold shutter dogs. This brick line appears to have been the location of flashing for a porch roof. Also in the line with the "L" iron angles are several brick patches that appear to have been pockets for porch joists, suggesting that there were two different porches here at different times. Above the second story jack arches are brick patches that are probably for the top of the later porch. The third story has four typical six-over-six sash. There is a wood cornice with a broken field and an ogee at the top, and then the fourth story has four semi-circular-arched six-over-six sash with wood sills and brick voussoirs. There is a sunken panel in the brick work under each sill. The parapet is in three levels, and has a brick frieze just below it that has two "S" tie rods in the frieze.

The south elevation of the east addition has a pair of doors in the basement that have one light over two lying panels with bolection mouldings. The doorway has a stone sill and a pent roof, and the door is hung on butt hinges with ball finials. The architrave is symmetrical, with a sunken center that has an ogee to each side of it, and there is a bead on the inner edge. There are corner blocks at what is in effect the impost, with diagonal brackets that extend from the wall and have v-grooved siding on the exterior sides of the brackets, architrave on the front of the brackets, and T1-11 siding on the interior sides and soffit. This pent roof is gabled, has v-grooved siding in the tympanum, and has asphalt shingles. The basement is of rubble stone. The first story of the addition has seven-to-one common-bond brick and a six-over-six double-hung sash with a splayed brick jack arch, a wood sill, and a plain mitered frame. The second through fourth stories are all framed and have asphalt shingle siding. There is a typical six-over-six sash on both the second and third stories, while the fourth story has a symmetrically-arched six-over-six sash. There is a parapet top to the addition.

On the west elevation the basement is covered by the building to the west and by the ground which slopes up sharply to the north. The main block is three bays. The first story north bay has a new small window in an original opening that has a splayed stone jack arch. The center bay is actually set north of center and has a doorway that is in filled with stone. It has a splayed jack arch with a wood lintel below

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it and several wood nailing blocks that are all above window-sill height. The jack arch is lower than the north bay window. There is no stone sill visible for the doorway. The south bay is covered by the west building. On the second story the north bay has a typical six-over-six double-hung sash with a wide frame that has a beaded interior edge. There is a wood sill and a splayed stone jack arch. Both the center and south bays are covered by the building to the west. The north bay of the third story has an eight-over-eight sash that matches the second story north bay, but this appears to be a new sash. The center bay has a boarded-up window opening that matches the north bay, and the south bay is covered by the west building. The fourth story was originally the gable end in rubble stone, and it has brick in the upper corners, with two brick chimneys that have stone set between them. There is a stone at both the north and south ends, below where the brick infill starts, and this must be the original top course of stone. There is no opening in either of the brick end bays. The center bay has a boarded-up window opening that matches the third story window frames, and has what appears to be the remains of an eight-over-eight sash behind the boards. This opening also has a splayed stone jack arch.

The west elevation of the rear addition has the first story completely below ground. The second story north bay is below ground, and the center bay has a small opening in the stone foundation that is set to the south, and there is brick behind this opening. The south bay is brickwork with no clear bond pattern, and it has an eight-over-eight double-hung sash that appears to be new, with a straight brick jack arch made of two rowlock courses. The third and fourth stories are framed with asbestos shingles. There are no openings on the third story. The fourth story north and center bays each have a new eight-over-eight sash in a larger opening, with head-cut trim. The south bay window is boarded up. There is an interior brick chimney between the center and south bays.

The north elevation has only the third and fourth stories above ground, and there is a stone retaining wall about 6 feet north of the building to keep the hill away from the third story. This elevation has asbestos shingles with no openings, and there is brick at the foundation.

The east elevation of the addition is five bays. The basement is rubble stone that is mostly hidden by the hill, as well as the walkway and steps to the east of the addition. The first story has a brick wall to the south with a boarded-up window opening between the south and south-center bays. There is a wood sill and a straight brick jack arch. There are no other openings on the first story. The second, third and fourth stories are all frame with asbestos shingles. The second story has three six-over-six double-hung sash, with architrave that has a quirked Greek ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. The north-center bay has a six-panel door, with the top two panels glazed. This door is modern. The north bay is covered by the hill and the steps up. The third story has three twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash, with head-cut trim that appears to be laid over top of the earlier architrave. The north-center bay has an eight-over-twelve double-hung sash with the same head-cut trim. The north bay has a modern wood six-

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panel door, with the top two panels being glazed. There is a new shed-roofed porch over top of this doorway. The fourth story has five boarded-up window openings. There is a wood box cornice.

Interior, basement

The basement story is all one room, with a concrete floor and a bead-board ceiling that runs east-west. There are exposed stone walls with three courses of brick at the top of them. The floor above has been raised, and the bottom of the ceiling is 12 inches above the top of an original joist that was left in place. Centered on the east elevation of the basement is a large stone cooking fireplace that has a symmetrically-arched brick opening supported by an iron lintel. The south jamb has been infilled with stone to make the opening narrower, and this blocks off a bake-oven opening in the back of the fireplace, at the south end of it. The oven opening has cut stone jambs and lintel, with the lintel having an arched opening, and there is a stone sill. The opening has been closed off with stone. There is a small flue above the lintel that is now filled with stone, and must have had a squirrel-tail flue that vented into the fireplace. North of the fireplace there is a window opening that is now boarded up. There is an original joist here set into the chimney jamb and the north wall. South of the fireplace is a new door of wood with six panels that leads to the east addition.

The south elevation windows are casements with ovolo muntins and 14 ½-inch by 24-inch lights. They are hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and they open into the store front windows. The jambs are covered with modern paneling. The windows have head-cut architrave that has a beaded interior edge. The two south doors have one light over one lying panel, and it appears that the doors originally had a smaller light with two lying panels. The panel mould has been cut out and infilled on both sides where a rail apparently originally was. Above the doors is a geometric bead and reel moulding and dentils that probably dates to around the turn of the twentieth century. The jambs have beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. All four openings on the south elevation have wood lintels set on several bricks in the stone wall. The west elevation has two stone piers with a brick arch between them to support a fireplace above. The arch has a hole cut in the bottom face of it that appears to have been cut through later, possibly for a stove pipe. To the south of these stone piers is a doorway that now leads to the basement of the building to the west of the town hall. This opening has a slightly arched stone jack arch with a wood lintel below it, and this is consistent with other doors in the building and appears to be original. The north elevation has a wide opening set to the east with four concrete steps up thru it to a landing on the north side of the north wall, then wood steps that ascend to the west. The north wall is set in the center of the main block, and there is no basement room to the north of it. This doorway through the north wall has a wood lintel set on bricks.

Interior, first story

The first story is deeper than the basement, with a large room to the north of the stone wall. The flooring to the south of the stone wall is 7 ½ inches higher than the floor to the north of it. The south

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half of the first story is divided into a cross passage that runs along the south side of the stone partition wall, with three rooms along the south, and two rooms in the east addition. The passage covers the three east bays of the building, not the west bay. The passage has linoleum on the floor and exposed stone on the north wall, with three doorways in the north wall that have new trim. There is drywall in the ceiling. The south wall of the passage is drywall and has three doorways that have clamshell moulding. The doorway in the west-center bay is open, the doorway in the east-center bay has been filled with shelving, and the east bay doorway leads into a closet.

The southeast room has 3-inch tongue-and-grooved pine flooring that runs east-west. The window on the south elevation is recessed below the sill, and the sill is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches above the floor. The six-over-six sash has ovolo muntins and 11-inch by 15-inch lights. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and the muntins are pinned to the rails. It has a boxed frame and parting beads that appear to have been added recently. There are paneled jambs and a paneled soffit, with sunken flat panels that have ogee panel moulds. The jambs have three panels, with a frieze panel at the top, and there are two panels on the soffit. The architrave has a quirked Greek ovolo-and-bead backband, a broken field, and a quirked bead on the inner edge. There is added wood trim next to the backband to close the gap where the walls have been furred out and dry-walled. According to the owner, the east elevation has a fireplace that has now been closed off. To the south of it is a doorway that is closed off, and it has architrave with two beads in the center, an ogee to the outer side of the beads, and a cavetto and fillet to the inner side. There is a quirked bead on the inner edge. The architrave is mitered at the corners. The west wall has a wide opening leading to the center room, and the architrave matches that of the east elevation doorway.

The center room has the same flooring as the southeast room. The south elevation has a pair of French doors with ten lights each, and they have wide muntins with a cavetto and ovolo on the muntin. The sash are not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and they are hung on butt hinges with three knuckles and pins. There are earlier mortises for other hinges on the jambs. The jambs outside of the French doors have three panels on each, with two panels on the soffit, and the panels have sunken fields and ogee-and-ovolo panel moulds. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned, and pinned. The architrave matches the south window in the southeast room.

The southwest room has two windows on the south elevation that are identical to the south window in the southeast room, and they have the same architrave. According to the owner, there is a fireplace on the west elevation that has been closed off, and there is now an oak mantel here that was added by the owner. To the south of the fireplace is a closed-off doorway, and the existing floor cuts thru the doorway. The architrave matches that on the east door of the southeast room. There are three panels on each of the jambs and two on the soffit, and they have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The south jamb has a hinge mortise with a board on top,

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then the existing architrave added on top of it, suggesting that the earlier architrave may be buried under later additions.

The north half of the first story has exposed stone that has been re-pointed on the south wall. There is a passage that runs east-west along the south end of this room, with a wall added to the north to create this passage. The north wall of the passage is made of circular-sawn posts and ganged-together 2 by 10s, with drywall on the south side only. The passage has the stairway from the basement at the east end, and has linoleum on the floor. The east bay of the passage is closed off with a wall to create the closet in the east bay. The east-center bay has a doorway that is closed off. There is a wood lintel sitting on several bricks, and a wood sill and several nailing blocks on each jamb. There is a wide frame set into the opening, and it has five rabbets on each side. The frame is nailed in place with wire nails and must have been added to hold shelves when the stairs were put in. The west-center bay has a doorway with one step up, and there is head-cut trim that has an ogee on the inner edge. The doorway has a wood lintel set on bricks in the stone wall, and there are nailing blocks that carry down to the floor. The west bay is infilled with stone that is recessed several inches from the plane of the wall. The fill continues to the west wall, and there is no lintel here, simply a 1-inch board that the joists sit on. There is a modern dog-leg stair in this corner that blocks off this bay.

The room to the north of this passage has circular-sawn butted boards on the floor and exposed stone on the walls. The north wall is set on bedrock which projects into the room from the floor level up to as much as 6 feet above the floor in the northeast corner. This bedrock still has drill holes in the rough stone, and water seeps through the stones into the room. The west elevation of the room has a fireplace with a brick hearth that is level with the current floor. The fireplace has splayed stone jambs and cut soapstone blocks on the back wall of the fireplace that have fire damage. There is a brick jack arch, with three partial courses of brick headers above it. There is a window to the north of the fireplace that has a new sash and frame, with brick patching above the window. To the south of the fireplace is a closed-off doorway with stone infill and stone voussoirs over a wood lintel. According to the owners this doorway had been converted to a window, and they are the ones who recently removed the window and closed it off. There are posts and beams added along the north wall to support the joists above. The second-story joists are sash-sawn and have plaster burns on the bottom face. They are set approximately 24 inches on centers, and there is now plywood between the joists. The east elevation has a doorway with segmentally-arched stone voussoirs over a wood lintel that is cut flat on the bottom and is arched on the top. This lintel barely sits on the stone walls. In the floor above this doorway is an arched brick hearth support. The bedrock in the northeast corner cuts off the whole corner and even continues out partially into the doorway.

The first story of the east addition is divided into three rooms, with the center room off of the passage that runs along the south side of the center stone wall in the main block. The central room in the addition

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has the east end walled off for the stairway that comes up from the street. The north wall has beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. The south wall has a doorway with the same trim as found in the doors between the southeast and center rooms of the main block on the first story. The south room of the addition has the stairway enclosed in the northeast half of it. According to the owner there was a fireplace on the west wall that projects into this room and had been closed off. There is a wide post on each side of this enclosed fireplace that extends from the floor to the ceiling and has chamfered corners; this appears potentially be a simple mantel. The south elevation has a six-over-six sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and must be reused; the architrave is now covered. The north room in this addition has a low stone wall that runs east-west in the center and sits on bed rock, with additional bed rock to the north of it. There is a vertical-board wall on the east that closes off the stairway, and the stringer for the stairs is visible. The ceiling consists of beams that run north-south on both the east and west ends, with joists running east west on top of these beams. The west wall is the rubble stone of the main block and has a doorway with a splayed stone jack arch, and the wood lintel is missing. There is very little segmental arch to this jack arch, but it could have dropped when the wood lintel came out.

Interior, second story

The second story is one large open room with no evidence on the east or west walls that a stone partition wall tied into it, making it appear that the stone wall below was not carried up to this story. There is 3 1/4-inch tongue-and-groove flooring that is 7/8 of an inch thick and runs north-south. Beneath this flooring on the north half of the second story is random-width tongue-and-groove flooring that runs east-west. It is 1 1/8 inches thick and varies between 8 and 9 inches wide. The walls are exposed stone, and the ceiling on the north half is drywall, while the ceiling on the south half has been completely exposed. There are joists that run north-south, and they have plaster burns on their bottom faces. The top of the south wall steps back and has three courses of brick on top of the stone at the setback. There are pockets cut into the wall for the existing joists, and parging around these joists. The joists have been raised and cut across the fireplaces of the third story. The joists vary in depth, some them appearing to be re-used and being rather deep, while others are shallow and are circular-sawn. Several of the later joists are stenciled with "L A POEHLMANN & SONS BALTIMORE MD." There is cross-bracing between the joists made of re-used flooring and fastened with cut nails. The north end of the joists rest on a ledger board fastened to the south side of the bottom cord of a queen post truss. The bottom face of this bottom cord is also stenciled with "FROM L A POEHLMANN & SONS BALTIMORE MD." The ceiling above the joists is at the level of the top of the top cord of the queen post truss; this is the stage for the theater above. The queen post truss actually has three posts in the center, with struts from the top of the outer posts and the top cord down to the bottom cord where it meets the side stone walls. There is an iron truss rod attached to the south face of the top cord at both east and west ends and it runs diagonally down to a bolt at the base of the east and west queen posts, then runs horizontally between the two posts at the top of the bottom cord. Both diagonals of this truss rod have turnbuckles. There are also vertical

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truss rods set just on the interior side of both queen posts, and they are bolted to the bottom cord. Their attachment to the top cord is not visible.

The second story interior is now one large open space. The west elevation has two projecting fireplaces of rubble stone, and the elevation is five bays wide. The south bay has a built-in closet with a six panel door that has sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is mortise, and tenon, and pinned and is hung on cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and appear to have fast joints. The hinges do not appear to be labeled but they cannot be examined closely. The lock is missing from the door. On the interior side of the door, written in pencil, are numerous names dates and phrases. Some of these are illegible, but others read "Barnie Curren" "B. Radcliffe," "eat drink and be merry for tomorrow you die we are the big five if this place could talk it would tell some hard tales," "Chris," "18[?]7," "Michael Hause," "Boomy Hause is an old bastard son of a bitch," "one long and one short is also right, one on the bar is right, one out of the [keg?] is right, one in the glass right," "C R 1887," "beer five cts, whiskey 10 cts, stone feme[?] 15 cts, cocktail 20 cts, gin cocktail 25 cts, [Riffle?] Shot 30 cts, whiskey with a sli[?] in it 35 cts, two men on horseback 40 cts," "s.s.b.," "S.O. Donnovan Ellicott City, MD April 26, 1888 ball tonight," "this is the Starten Ball B. F. Hause [90?]," "Gallagher 4/29/78." The architrave has a quirked steep Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The interior of the cupboard is plastered, with the ghost of five shelves in the plaster. There is new trim around the architrave where the plaster was removed when the plaster from the stone walls was also stripped.

The south-center bay of the west elevation has a fireplace with no hearth, but with brick in the bottom of the firebox. There are splayed brick jambs that appear to be pressed brick, since they are very regular and have fairly small mortar joints. The back of the firebox is blocks of what appears to be soapstone. There is a splayed brick jack arch with three partial courses of header bricks above. At the top of the wall is brick infill with stone above it, and the stone is set between splayed brick jambs of a third-story fireplace. There are several nailing blocks to the north of the north jamb, at the base of the jamb. Above the joists the infill is brick, and there is a typical jack arch and courses of brick above it. The center bay has a doorway into the house to the west of this building. The door is new, but the opening has a symmetrically-arched stone jack arch with an arched wood lintel beneath it. On the west side of this opening are stone jambs with wood nailing blocks on the outer corners that extends down to the floor level. There are at present several steps down in this doorway to get to the floor level of the building to the west. The north-center bay has a fireplace that is identical to that in the south-center bay. There is a terracotta stove pipe thimble in the wall, set to the south. There is an infilled fireplace above this one that matches the south-center bay, as well. The north bay has a six-over-six sash that matches the second-story south elevation sash and is all mortised and tenoned and pinned. There are straight plain board jambs and side-cut trim with a beaded interior edge and no evidence of a backband. The opening has a splayed stone jack arch and a very deep sill. There is an original joist in place above, with plaster burns on the bottom face. It is hewn and the bottom of the joist is 9 feet, 1 inch above the floor.

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The south elevation has four windows that match the first-story south sash, but have deep sills and no architrave. Just above the jack arches are several cut-off joists in pockets in the wall, and there is some stone fill where other pockets were. The floor of the stage above the upper story joists cuts off the bottoms of the third-story windows.

The east elevation is also five bays. The south bay has a window opening with stone infill and a splayed stone jack arch over a board lintel. There is an original joist above. The south-center bay is a projecting fireplace that is identical to the west elevation, and has a stove pipe thimble and infilled fireplace above it. The center bay is a doorway with new jambs and trim, and with a panel over the door. At the top of the panel, behind it, is a wood lintel supported on its ends by vertical timbers, and there is no splayed jack arch. This opening was probably a doorway and the arch was removed to put in a transom when the east addition was constructed. The north-center bay is a projecting fireplace that matches the others and has an infilled fireplace above it. The north bay has a window opening with new infill and a splayed stone jack arch. There is an original joist above it. According to the owner, this window opening was closed off and filled with 1930's newspapers, and was opened after 1985.

The north elevation is three bays. The west bay has a splayed stone jack arch with a narrow board lintel and partial infill with a doorway cut thru to the west, with a wood lintel. There is infill to the east of the doorway consisting of a double-hung side light that has a two-over-two sash that it not glazed, and there is stone infill behind this side light. It appears the side light is reused from another location. The center bay has a splayed stone jack arch over a doorway, with side-cut trim that has a beaded interior edge; this trim covers the bottom part of the jack arch. There is a paneled soffit and jambs, with two panels on the soffit and four on each jamb; they have sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The rails and stiles are mortised and tenoned and pinned and are consistent with the panels on the first-story door openings. The east bay has a window with a typical frame that has parting beads, and there is side-cut trim with a beaded interior edge. The sash is missing.

The second story of the north addition has a long narrow room across the back of the main block and part of the east addition, with a small room at the west end, too. This addition has a concrete floor set on grade. The north elevation is a stone wall. The new wall on the west has a new door and creates an office in this small room at the west end. In the center of this west wall is an L-shaped brick pier that is parged on the east side of the north arm. The east side of the south arm is broken off, indicating that the wall extended to the east an unknown distance. This pier supports a joist that has mortises on the east face with pegs still in place, and has a beveled half-lap scarf joint over the pier. This timber is probably reused. There are several other exposed joists, but many must be hidden beneath the ceiling. The center joist in the ceiling sits on top of a fluted cast iron column with a palm leaf capital. There is a wall on the east with a door that leads to the stairway in the east addition. The south elevation is the rubble stone

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wall of the main block of the building, and there is drywall on the east addition bay with a doorway that has a three-light transom. The architrave for this doorway has a fillet and ogee-and-bead on the backband and a beaded interior edge. There is a wood post at the west end of this bay, against the northeast corner of the main block, and it has a large iron strap spiked to the post and to the stone wall. Much of this strap is hidden at the present. On the main block, the east bay has a window with a splayed stone jack arch, an ovolo on the edge of the frame that acts like a deep backband, and a bead on the inner edge of the frame. The center bay has a doorway with a symmetrically-arched jack arch. There is new trim around the door, and there was a door with three hinges hung on the west interior jamb. There was apparently a transom above this door, and there was also a door hung on the west exterior jamb, that may have been a screen door. Above the doorway is a joist that is cut off near the east jamb, but there is no clear evidence of another joist around this doorway. The west room/office has a portion of broken brick wall on the west that aligns with the brick pier.

The second story of the east addition has random-width flooring that runs north-south and is tongue-and-grooved. There is board and batten ceiling. The northeast end is enclosed for the stairs from the street, and the south end has a partition with a wide opening that has some later infill; this opening is similar to that found in a double parlor. The architrave has a fillet and an ogee and bead on the backband, and a beaded interior edge. This architrave matches the door in the north addition on the south elevation of the east addition. There was a hinged door on the west jamb, where there are now three hinge mortises that have been infilled. The door was hinged on the south side of the wall. This wall is set just south of the door in the center bay of the main block. On the west elevation, the north bay has architrave with a quirked steep Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. Though the window opening appears to be original, this architrave must be reused. The north elevation doorway has architrave that matches the other side. The stair enclosure in the northeast corner of the room has a window opening on the south side that also must be reused, and it currently creates a cupboard. The architrave matches the west wall north bay, and there is a twelve-light casement. On the east elevation, the center bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The frame is either rebuilt or covered with new wood. There is an identical window in the south bay of this elevation, and they were probably reused when the addition was constructed and some of the windows on the main block closed off. The south elevation has a six-over-six sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, and it has heavier ogee muntins and 10-inch by 15-inch lights. The window frame has been rebuilt.

The third and fourth stories, which contain the theater, were not accessible for examination at this time.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates 1st quarter 19th c., c. 1858, c. 1905

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register☐ Maryland Register☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

The building known as the Town Hall must have been built in the early nineteenth century as a hotel, and was known as the (old) Patapsco Hotel. It was a 3 ½-story building with an exposed basement on the front, making it appear to be 4 ½ stories tall. The front was four bays long, and there was a porch on the first and second stories. The hotel was on part of the Ellicott family's land, and presumably they built it or leased the land to someone else who did. The Ellicotts divided the land in 1830, and lot four passed to Andrew and John Ellicott. A few months later they sold this lot, "on which is erected a stone building known as the Patapsco Hotel," to Andrew McLaughlin of Baltimore, who undertook a considerable program of improvements to his property. McLaughlin got into financial trouble before these improvements were even complete, and he arranged for the Maryland legislature to authorize a lottery to sell his property, which was turned over to trustees. First prize was the lot "upon which are erected the extensive improvements known as the Patapsco Hotel, with the New Addition upon the Rail Road, and the large and highly ornamented Garden of nearly three acres." Thomas Wilson, the president of the Granite Manufacturing Company, purchased the hotel properties in 1846, reportedly to house workers for the new textile mill he was building in that year on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. Wilson leased the building to John Schofield in 1857, and the following year Schofield borrowed \$2,000 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centre Lodge No. 40 to make changes to the building. The gable roof with dormers was replaced with a tall upper story containing round-arched windows above decorative panels, with a parapet. The old porch gave way to a balcony on the first floor, and a single recessed bay of four stories and basement was to be added to each side of the original structure. The upper story was built in brick pretty much as planned and the new bay on the east side was also added, but the west bay was never constructed. In the early twentieth century the store front was added to the front of the basement story and the hall was enlarged to the north.

Significance:

The building known as the Town Hall, among other names, has a complex history that is only partially known, and has traditionally been dated to the eighteenth century and called The Wayside Inn. The

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source of this information is not known. Based on the surviving building fabric, the structure must have been built in the early nineteenth century as a hotel. It was known as the (old) Patapsco Hotel. All of the interior walls have been removed and several of the floors have been taken out and moved to different heights, but much of the floor plan of the structure can be conjecturally reconstructed. The exterior can be seen in its original form in the McLaughlin Lottery lithograph drawn by architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. in 1834, and in an undated c. 1850s photograph.¹ The hotel was a 3 ½-story building with an exposed basement on the front, making it appear to be 4 ½ stories tall. The front was four bays long, and there was a porch on the first and second stories. The first story porch connected to the building just to the west, as well as to a raised walkway that ran east to the new Patapsco Hotel. There were two levels in the attic, the lower level lighted by three dormers across the front (and apparently three across the back) plus a window at each end, while the upper level only had gable-end windows and must have been primarily for storage. Both the east and west gable ends had two large brick chimneys. The basement level, which is right at street level on the south side, was only one room deep and was probably divided into two rooms, the west room likely for food storage and the east room with a kitchen fireplace and attached bake oven that projected outside the east wall. Each room had its own entrance from the street. There was apparently no interior stairway from the basement to the first story, but there must have been a dumbwaiter to convey food up to the first story.

The first story was divided in half by a stone partition wall that still runs east-west. It had four doorways in it. The front half must have been divided into two front rooms that were the primary public spaces. The southeast room was entered from the front porch and had a fireplace on the east side, while the southwest room was entered from the west end, where the porch wrapped around the side of the hotel. The arrangement of the porches along the west side can be clearly seen in the McLaughlin Lottery lithograph. The southwest room had a fireplace on the west wall. Both rooms had two doorways on the rear wall. The southwest room west rear door gave access to the northwest room, a small room with a fireplace on the west wall that was probably available for private parties or for more exclusive clientele. The northeast room may have been subdivided into several spaces, but all of them were likely used for service, or staging, for serving guests in the other three rooms. There is no fireplace on the east wall of this space, and the rear wall is built on bedrock that projects into the room, especially in the northeast corner. Groundwater leaches through cracks in the bedrock and runs down it to below the floor. On the east wall is an original doorway to the exterior, and the porch probably wrapped around on this side just as it did on the west. There was no stairway from this floor to the sleeping rooms above on the interior, thereby segregating the entertaining and sleeping functions of the building.

¹ The lithograph has been reprinted frequently, including in Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 122. The photograph is published in reverse in Allison Ellicott Mylander, *The Ellicotts: Striving for a Holy Community* (Ellicott City, MD: Historic Ellicott City, Inc., 1991, p. 68.

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The second story rooms were reached from the porch on the west, which must have had a stairway on it below the sloping roof shown in the lithograph. The west doorway was set in the center of the building and led to a wide cross-passage that ran to the east end, where there was another door. The existence of this doorway argues that the porch wrapped around the east side on this story as well, with a stairway much like that on the west side. There was also a doorway in the center of the rear wall that was at grade level on this side, and another passage ran from the rear door to the main cross-passage. These passages divided the floor into four chambers, each with its own fireplace. The southeast chamber had two windows on the front and one on the east side, while the southwest chamber had two on the front, but the west side is now not accessible for examination. Both of the rear chambers had one window on the rear and one on the gable end, north of the fireplace. The northeast chamber fireplace was corbelled out of the wall above the doorway in the service room below. The upper stories could not be reconstructed at this time, but the third story was probably a mirror image of the second, again with access from the exterior only, on the gable ends. There must have been an interior stair from the third story passage to reach the attic story, because there was no access on the exterior. The most likely location would have been in the rear passage, ascending to the south, where it would end in the middle of the attic story and give easy access to chambers in all four corners.

The hotel was on part of the Ellicott family's land, and presumably they built it or leased the land to someone else who did. In Joseph Scott's *Geographical Description*, published in 1807, it is noted that Ellicott's Lower Mills had "a good tavern, for the accommodation of travellers, and others." Given how much property the Ellicotts owned, it cannot be certain that this description refers to the existing building, since it could have replaced an earlier one, but it seems unlikely that the Ellicotts would have allowed more than one tavern. They had no need to compete with themselves, and the cost to travellers was regulated by state law, precluding any proprietor from taking advantage of his monopoly. No other mention is made of the building during the Ellicott's ownership in any records found so far. The Ellicotts divided the land in 1830, and lot four, described as containing the Patapsco Hotel, passed to Andrew and John Ellicott. A few months later they sold this lot, "on which is erected a stone building known as the Patapsco Hotel," to Andrew McLaughlin of Baltimore. Little is known about McLaughlin, but he undertook a considerable program of improvements to his property, probably in response to the construction of the railroad. Among these were the McLaughlin-Campbell-Lauman Building (HO-98) at 8060 Main Street, Angelo Cottage (HO-58) on the hill behind these buildings, and a new hotel (later referred to as the Patapsco Hotel) on Main Street, along the railroad tracks. McLaughlin got into financial trouble before these improvements were even complete, and he arranged for the Maryland legislature to authorize a lottery to sell his property, which was turned over to trustees. First prize was the lot "upon which are erected the extensive improvements known as the Patapsco Hotel, with the New Addition upon the Rail Road, and the large and highly ornamented Garden of nearly three acres." First

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prize also included two other lots, one with a stone stable and carriage house and the other with an ice house.²

Joseph Barling, an accountant in Baltimore City, purchased the winning ticket for the two hotel buildings and quickly mortgaged the property. It would seem that he leased out the businesses to others, probably the same men who were running the operations under McLaughlin. Barling was foreclosed upon in 1846, by which time the hotel along the tracks had become the Patapsco Hotel. Whether the old Patapsco Hotel had ceased operation or just changed its name is not known at this time.³

Thomas Wilson, the president of the Granite Manufacturing Company, purchased the hotel properties, reportedly to house workers for the new textile mill he was building in that year on the Baltimore County side of the Patapsco. Most likely, Wilson housed his workers in the old hotel while travelers stayed in the new hotel close to the tracks. Major changes occurred to the old hotel under Wilson's ownership, re-purposing its function. Wilson leased the building to John Schofield in 1857, and the following year Schofield borrowed \$2,000 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centre Lodge No. 40 to make changes to the building. The plan for the improvements can be seen in one of the vignettes along the border of the 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County, Maryland*. The gable roof with dormers was to be replaced with a tall upper story containing round-arched windows above decorative panels, with a modillion cornice and parapet. The old porch gave way to a balcony on the first floor, and a single recessed bay of four stories and basement was to be added to each side of the original structure. There is evidence on the front of the building of a second porch, though whether this matched the balcony in the illustration is not known. The upper story was built in brick pretty much as planned and the new bay on the east side was also added, but the west bay was never constructed, probably because there was already a building on the site which would have escalated the cost of the addition. An early photograph of the rear of the building, looking toward the old grist mill in the distance, shows that the rear wall was brick, with four round-arched windows in the upper story that mirrored those on the front wall. The addition did not extend as far back as it does now. On the first story there was a one-story, shed-roofed frame outshut with a doorway in the center that contained sidelights and a transom. While the east addition provided an entrance and stairs to the lodge room added to the top from Main Street, this doorway was provided for those coming from the railroad via a path that ran along the backs of the lots. The parapet was intended to hide the gable roof, and there was a lantern constructed in the center of the ridge, probably to provide ventilation for the meeting space. In addition to a lodge space,

² Joetta Cramm, *Historic Ellicott City: A Walking Tour*, rev. ed. (Woodbine, MD: K. & D., Ltd., 1996), p. 26. Advertisement reprinted in *The Ellicott City Bicentennial Journal*, summer-fall 1972, p. 17-B. See also Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 122.

³ Matchett's Baltimore City Directories, 1829, 1835.

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this room served as the town hall. The lower floors became the offices of the *Patapsco Enterprise* newspaper, which was owned by Schofield.⁴

During the Civil War the provost marshal had its offices on the top two floors of this building, with the large meeting room used to house Confederate prisoners, deserters, and soldiers who had been drafted but failed to report on time. Its proximity to the railroad station may have also recommended it to the military. In 1867 Wilson sold the Town Hall building to Michael Bannon, who quickly turned it over to Isaiah Wolfersberger, the publisher of the *American Progress* newspaper. Though the newspaper did not commence publication until 1871, no doubt Wolfersberger acquired Schofield's presses along with the building. By 1877 the lodge had moved to new quarters (at 8126 Main Street) but the town hall remained encamped on the upper story. Wolfersberger became seriously ill in early 1884, which may have led to the financial troubles that ended in foreclosure the following year. The Town Hall was purchased at auction by John G. Rogers. By 1894 the basement story was being used as a hardware store, the first floor was still a printing establishment, the second and third floors were leased to Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., a shirt manufacturer, and the top floor was still the lodge room. Shortly afterward Oppenheim moved to new quarters and the upper floors were converted to tenements, while the first story became a billiard hall. Rogers sold the building to Edward A. Rodey in 1906. In the early twentieth century the store front was added to the front of the basement story; the current owners of the building have reportedly found dated blueprints of this alteration. Between 1904 and 1910, judging from the Sanborn maps, the rear brick wall was taken down and the hall enlarged to the north, reaching its present configuration. The original stone foundation wall for the brick wall still survives in the rear wall of the second story. Presumably, at the time that it was enlarged, the stage was also added to the hall. This required raising the floor of the third story, at the south end, and inserting trusses to carry the stage. The timber in these trusses is labeled with "L. A. Poehlmann & Sons, Baltimore." Poehlman was first partnered with John S. Wilson as lumber dealers in Catonsville, and apparently created his own firm later. It seems likely that Rodey was responsible for these changes to the Town Hall. The building became known as Rodey's Amusea and showed silent movies, while the stage was used for local theatrical productions. The building has also been called the Opera House, though the origin of this name is not known. It now serves as commercial space known as "The Forget-Me-Not Factory."⁵

⁴ John W. McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County*. (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), p. 193. Cramm, *Walking Tour*, p. 28. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860).

⁵ Cramm, *Walking Tour*, pp. 19, 29. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1878). *Baltimore Sun*, 12 January 1884, p. 4, col. 2. Sanborn Map Company, "Ellicott City, Maryland," 1894, 1899, 1904, 1910. Polk's Baltimore City Business Directory, under Lumber Dealers, wholesale & retail, 1890, on Internet Archive. Kenneth M. Short, "Old Catonsville Historic District (BA-2975)," *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, 2001, Section 8, p. 9.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-62

See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .15 A
Acreage of historical setting 15 A
Quadrangle name Ellicott City

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines of tax map 25A, parcel 27, which encompasses all of the historic structures on the property.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	March 2010
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	Maryland

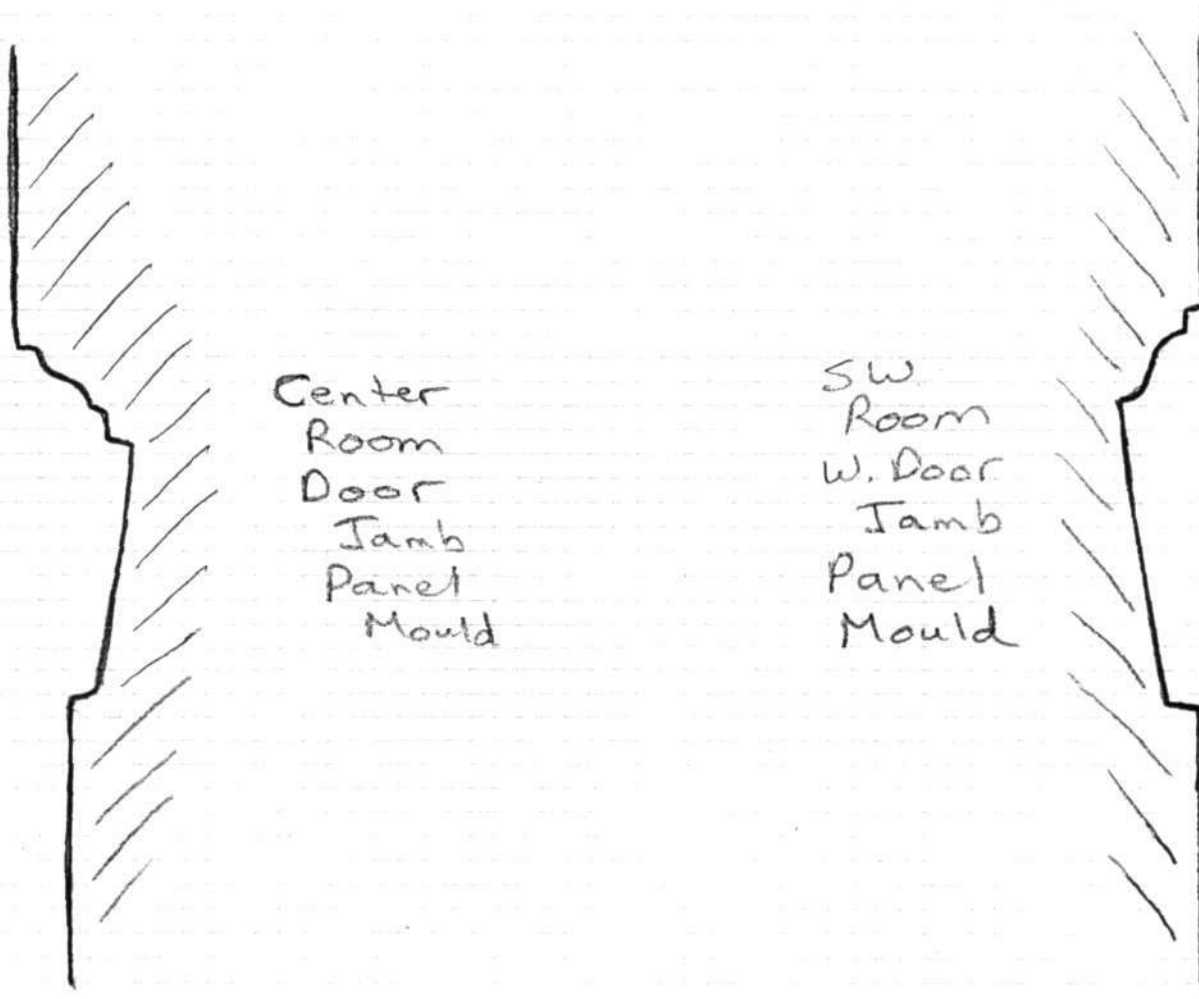
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

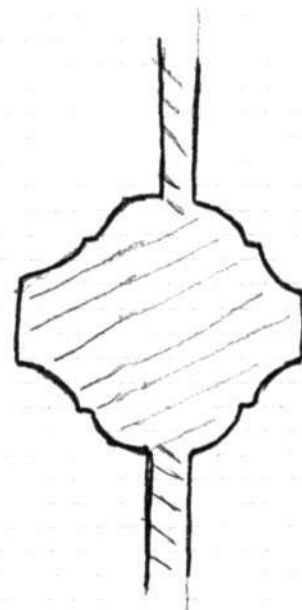
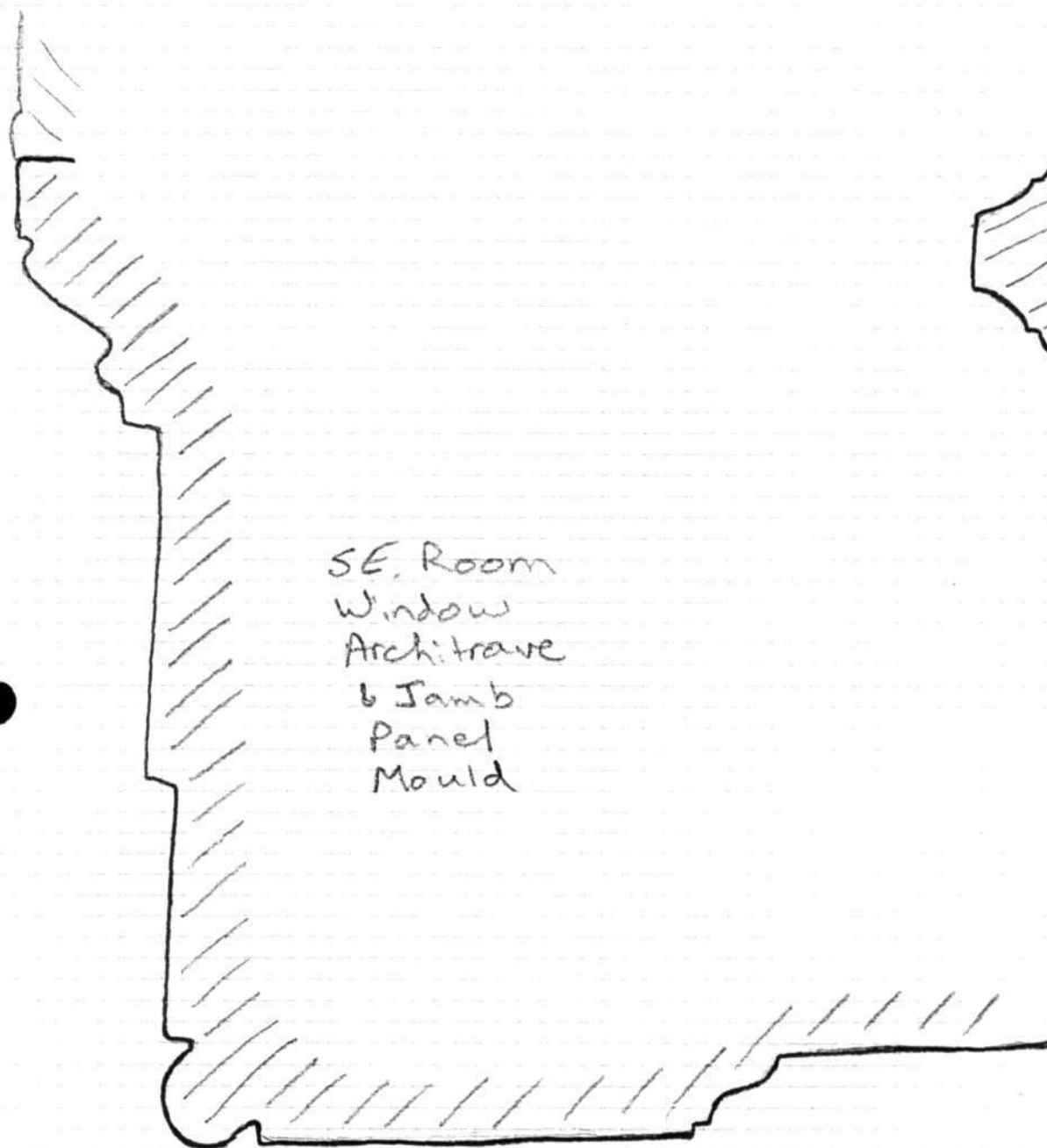
1/2 8044 Main St. - ELLICOTT CITY
Moulding Profiles HO-62

KMS
28 Jan. '10

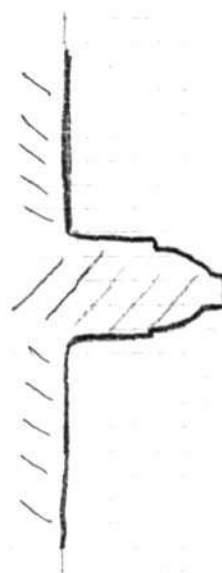


2/2 8044 Main St. - Elliptical City
Moulding Profiles HO-62

KMS
28 Jan '10



Center
Room
Door
Muntin



SE Room
Window
Muntin



Town Hall (HO-62)
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID ER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Barry D. & Nancy E. Gibson (H/W)/?	Old Stone Tavern, LLC/MD	6/28/2002	MDR 6270-609	Deed – Fee Simple	\$0	1. 1/8 A. 2. 14' x ?	1. 8044-46 Main-Town Hall Lot 2. 8048
Barry D. & Nancy E. Gibson (H/W)/?	Barry D. & Nancy E. Gibson (H/W)/?	3/24/2000	MDR 5047-728	Deed – Fee Simple	\$0	1. 1/8 A. 2. ?	2. plat of Thomas Wilsons property LJW 36-483-lot 6
Andrew & Cecelia Bibo (H/W)/Catonsville	Barry D. & Nancy E. Gibson (H/W)/?	6/1/1985	CMP 1356-682	Deed – Fee Simple	\$300,000	1. 1/8 A. 2. ?	
Houston E. & Mae Robbins (H/W)/?	Andrew & Cecelia R. Bibo (H/W)/?	5/1/1970	CMP 532-46	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	1. 1/8 A. 2. ?	
Alice Y. Gladding, exec. of Ida V. Hood/Howard	Houston E. & Mae Robbins	5/16/1968	CMP 487-618	Deed – Fee Simple	\$10,000	1. 1/8 A. 2. 51' x 52'	
Nannie E. Yates, widow/Howard	William L. Hood & wife Ida V.	11/11/1940	BM Jr. 168-463	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	?	Mortgage 1923, \$5,000 \$3,000 still due
Edward A Rodney, widower/Howard	Nannie & Charles Yates (H/W)/Howard	6/1/1923	HBN 118-11	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	1. 1/8 A. 2. 51' x 52'	
John G, Rogers & wife Rebecca T./Howard	Edward A. Rodney/ Howard	4/13/1906	WWLC 82-36	Deed – Fee Simple	\$5.00	1. 1/8 A.	
Edward B. Powell, trustee/?	John G. Rogers/?	4/13/1906	WWLC 82-34	Deed – ?	\$1,650	1/8 A.	Mortgage from Isaiah & Harriet Wolfersberger (H/W) to John G. Rogers, 2/7/1881, LJW 43-95. Public auction – Rogers was high bidder, Equity 11/12/1885
Michael & A. Evaline Bannon (H/W)/Anne Arundel	Isaiah Wolfersberger/ Howard	1/31/1881	LJW 43-90	Deed – Fee Simple	\$200	40' x 60'	Lot 15 on Ellicott's Plat [on Hamilton Street]
Michael & A. Evaline Bannon (H/W)/Anne Arundel	Isaiah Wolfersberger/ Howard	11/28/1868	WWW 28-516	Deed – Fee Simple	\$3,500	1/8 A.	134.5' from B&O RR
Thomas Wilson & wife Julia A./ Baltimore City	Michael Bannon/Anne Arundel	6/27/1867	WHW 27-115	Deed – Fee Simple	\$1,250	1/8 A.	

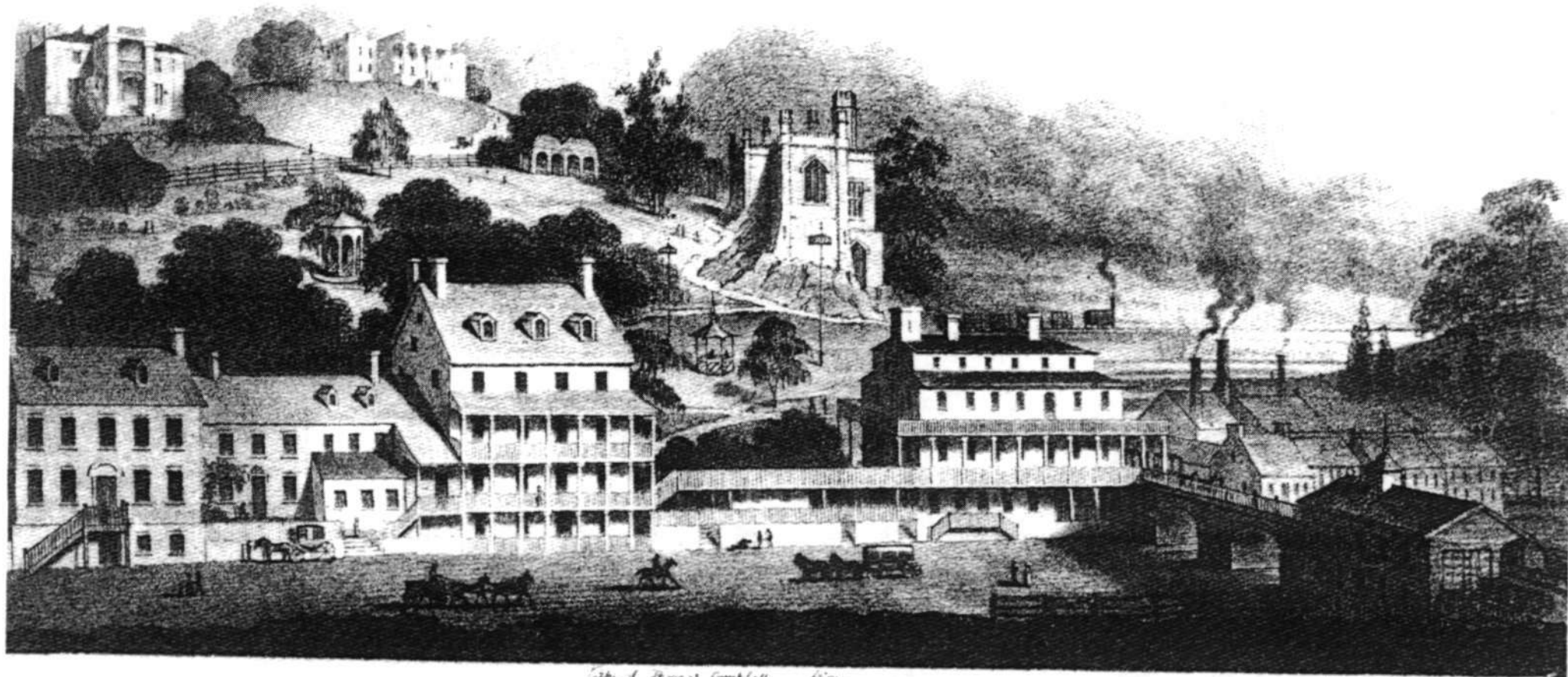
Town Hall (HO-62)
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID- ER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Thomas Wilson/ Baltimore City	John Schofield/Howard	7/1/1857	WHW 18-316	Indenture of Lease	\$75/year Ground rent for 10 years	1/8 A.	Redeem for \$1,250 [no previous reference]
John H. B. Latrobe, trustee/Baltimore City Granite Manufacturing Co. of Maryland	Thomas Wilson/Baltimore City	11/6/1847	7#2-357	Deed – Indenture	\$8,800+ interest = \$9,065.47	A. ? B. ?	See Below
High Ct. of Chancery 4/10/1846 American Life Insurance & Trust Co, V. Joseph Barling. Public Sale 4/22/1846. Granite Manufacturing Co. then sold to Wilson. p/o West Ilchester .Wilson is President of Granite Manufacturing Co. A. Begin. at north side of tpke & west side of B&O Railroad & running on the north side of tpke 257'-5" "on which parcel of land are erected and stand the Patapsco Hotel, the Railroad Hotel and other improvements" B. Stable & ice house lots on road to Rock Hill Academy							
Joseph Barling/Baltimore City	American Life Insurance & Trust Co.	9/10/1835	WSG 20-238	Indenture of Mortgage	\$5,000 + interest	A. ? B. ?	Due 10/1/1842 A. Patapsco Hotel & Railroad Hotel B. Stable & icehouse \$166.67 due 4/1/1836, \$150/semiannually will keep properly insured
Philip Laurenson Fielding Lucas, trustees/ Baltimore City	Joseph Barling/ Baltimore City	2/28/1835	WSG 20-235	Indenture	\$1.00		Act of Assembly 12/1833. Joseph Barling held ticket 5086 for distribution of Andrew McLaughlin's property by lot A. Patapsco & Railroad Hotels B. Stable & icehouse
Andrew McLaughlin & wife Frances Anne/ Anne Arundel	Philip Laurenson Fielding Lucas	3/20/1834	WSG 19-341	Indenture	\$10.00	?	3 parcels, p/o West Ilchester 1. Patapsco & Railroad Hotels 2. S. side of tpke 3. includes tavern stable
Andrew Ellicott John Ellicott/ Baltimore City	Andrew McLaughlin/ Baltimore City	2/1/1831	WSG 15-651	Indenture	\$ 15,000	Lot 4 - 3 A, 16 ½ p Lot 7 - 34 ½ p	4. part 1 "on which is erected a stone building known as The Patapsco Hotel" SW corner of lot of Charles E.

Town Hall (HO-62)
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSID ER- ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
							Baldwin 347' along tpke 7. start at SE corner of Charles Baldwin's lot 6 – runs east 101' to William Hinks lot, minus land ceded to B&O railroad
George Ellicott/Balto. Co. Samuel Ellicott/Balto. City Andrew Ellicott/Balto. City John Ellicott/Balto. City		10/18/1830	WSG 15-531	Deed of Partition	-	41 lots	Andrew and John get lot 4 – Patapsco Hotel Property of: Jonathan Ellicott -dec'd Elias Ellicott – dec'd George Ellicott – a grantor John Ellicott of John – dec'd

A SKETCH FROM ROCK HILL.



Sketch of Thomas Campbell

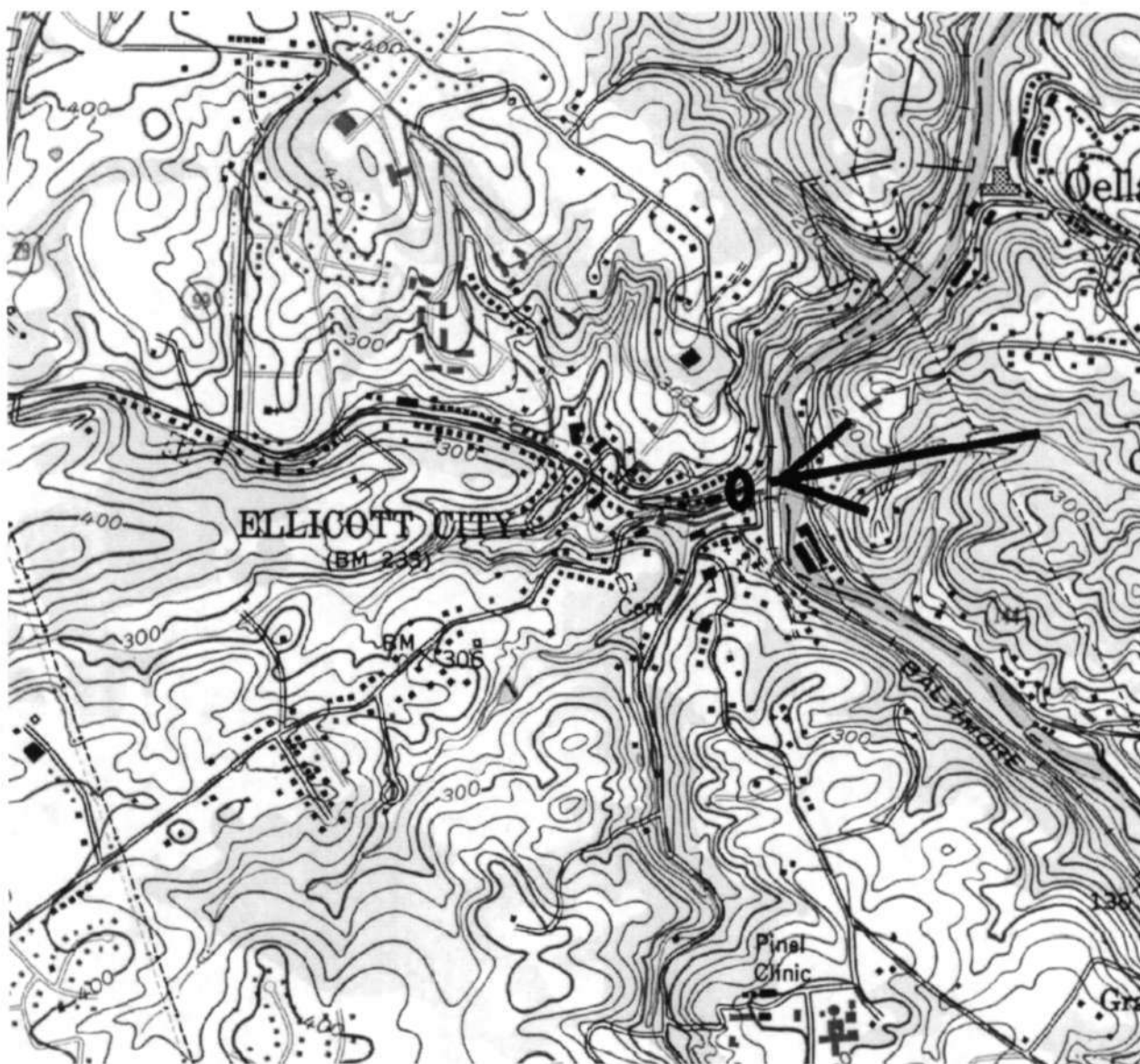
Drawn by R. C. Long

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

BY

LOTTE

HO-62
Town Hall
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
1833 Lottery ad, Hambleton Collection, Peale Museum



HO-62
Town Hall
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
Ellicott City quad

HO-62
Town Hall
8044 Main Street, Ellicott City
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0062_2010-01-26_01
South elevation

HO-0062_2010-01-26_02
South elevation, storefront

HO-0062_2010-01-26_03
West elevation, south end

HO-0062_2010-01-26_04
West elevation, north end

HO-0062_2010-01-26_05
Basement, bake oven opening in east
fireplace

HO-0062_2010-01-26_06
Second story west elevation north
fireplace

HO-0062_2010-01-26_07
Second Story ceiling and center of truss
beneath stage in third story

HO-0062_2010-01-26_08
Second Story ceiling and west end of
truss beneath stage in third story

HO-0062_2010-01-26_09
Closed-off third story fireplace behind
second story ceiling

HO-0062_2010-01-26_10
Cast iron column in north addition,
second story



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

South Elevation

1/10



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

South Elevation, Storefront

2/10





HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County MD

Ken Short

Jan 26 2010

MD SHPO

West Elevation, South end

3/10





HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

West Elevation, North end

4/10



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

Basement, bake oven opening in
East Fireplace

5/10



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main St., Lowell City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

Second Story West elevation
north fireplace

6/10



H0-62

Town Hall

8044 Main St., Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan. 26, 2010

MD SHPO

Second Story Ceiling and center
of truss beneath stage in third story

7/10



H0-62

Town Hall

8044 Main Street, Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

Second Story ceiling and west end of
truss beneath stage in Third Story

8/10



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main St., Ellicott City

Howard County, MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

MD SHPO

Closed-off third story fireplace behind
Second Story ceiling

9/10



HO-62

Town Hall

8044 Main St., Ellicott City

Howard County MD

Ken Short

Jan 26, 2010

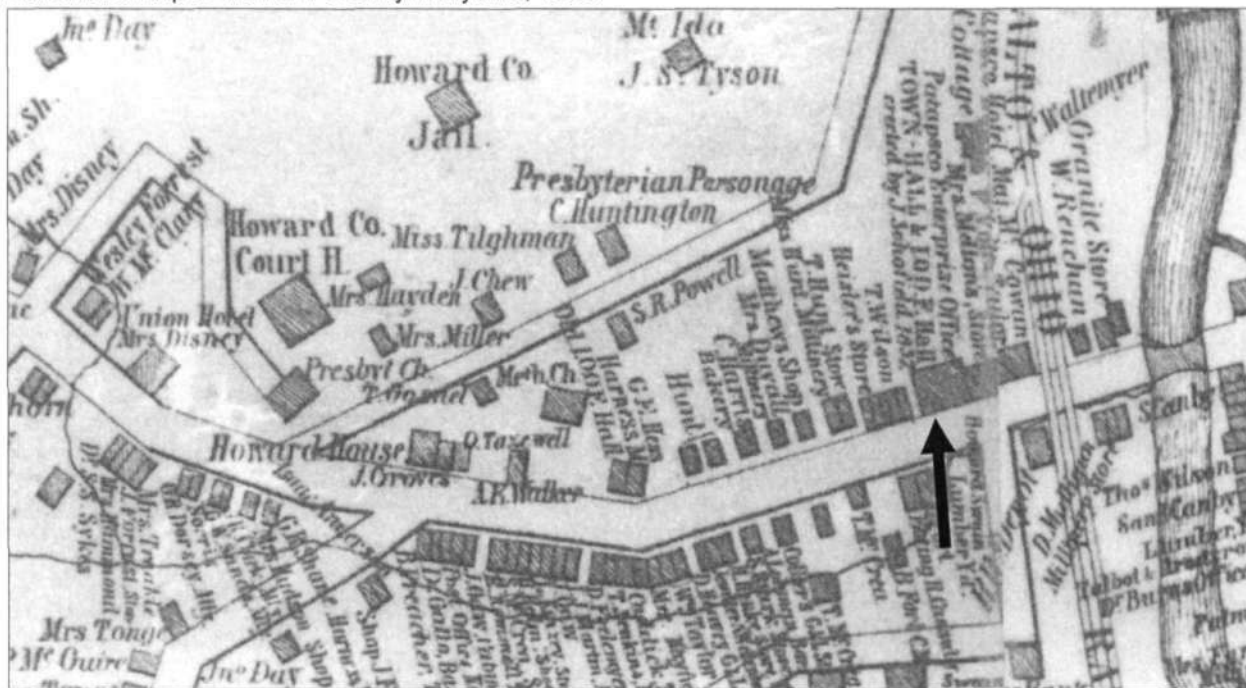
MD SHPC

Cast Iron column in north addition
Second Story

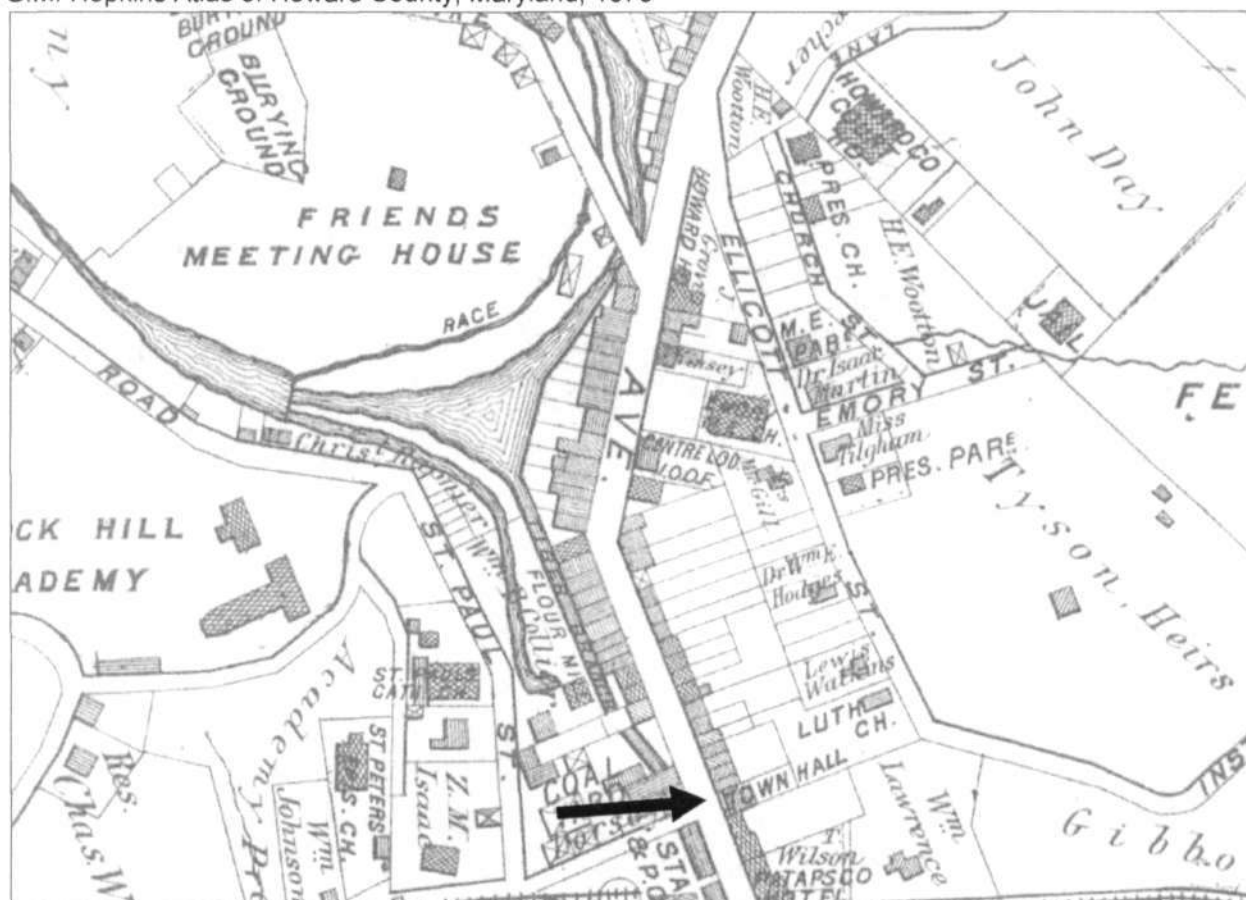
10/10

HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodey's Emporium)
8044-8046 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City
Martenet's Map of Howard County Maryland, 1860



G.M. Hopkins Atlas of Howard County, Maryland, 1878

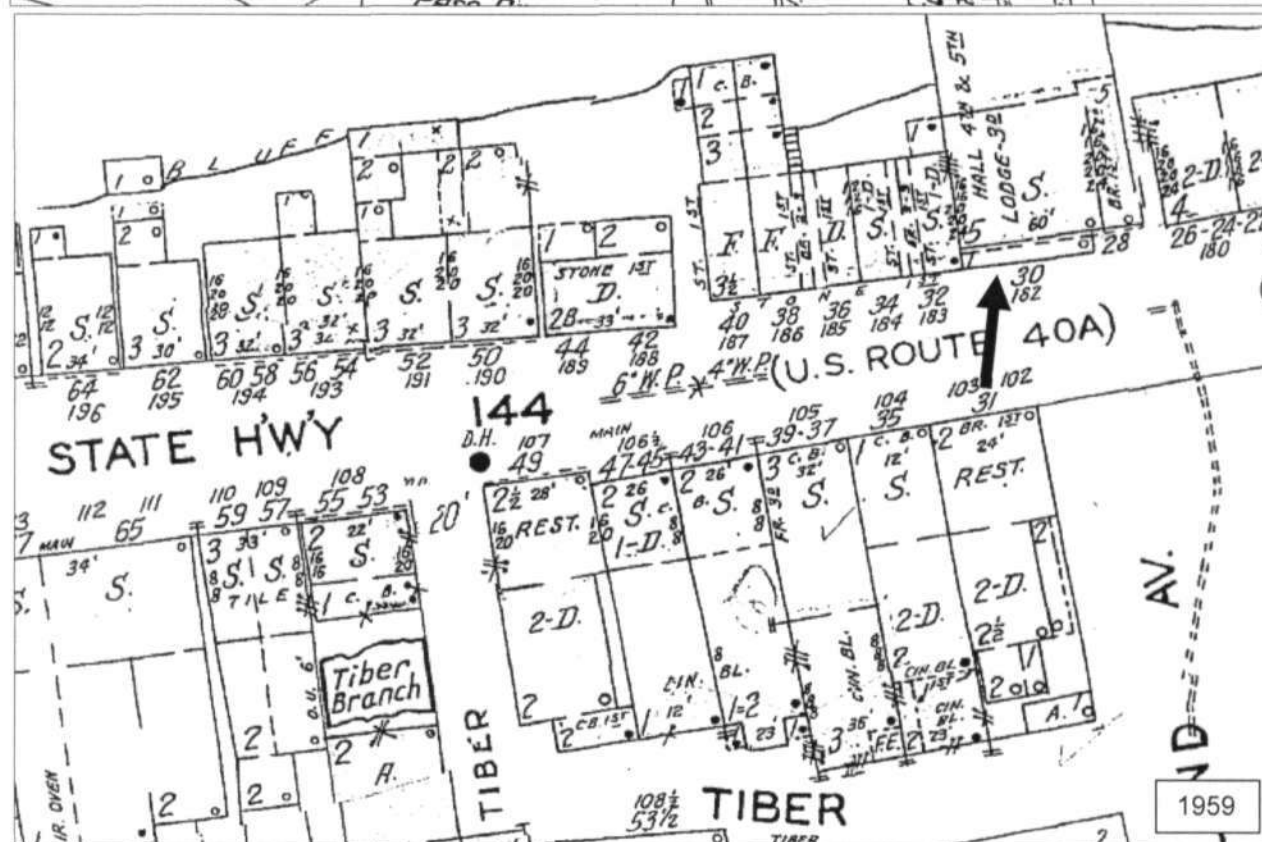
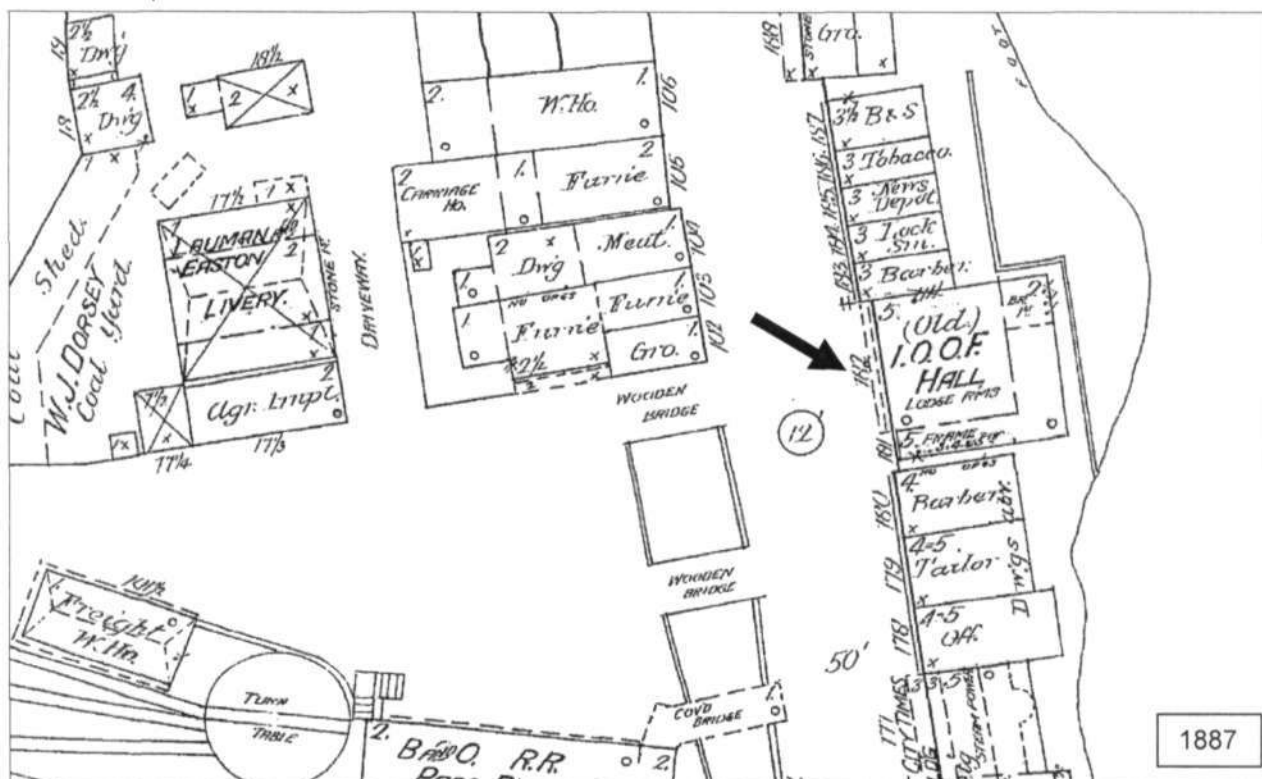


HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodey's Emporium)

8044-8046 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Sanborn Maps

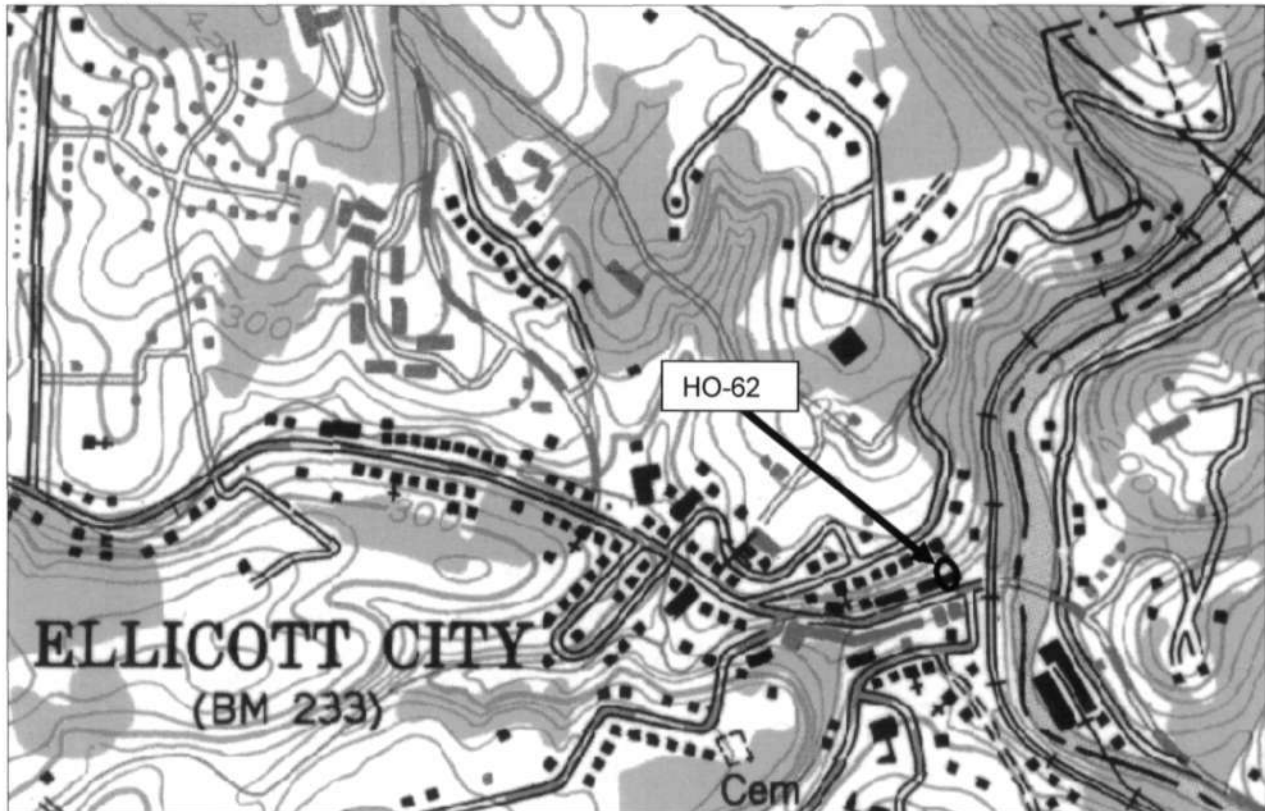


HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodey's Emporium)

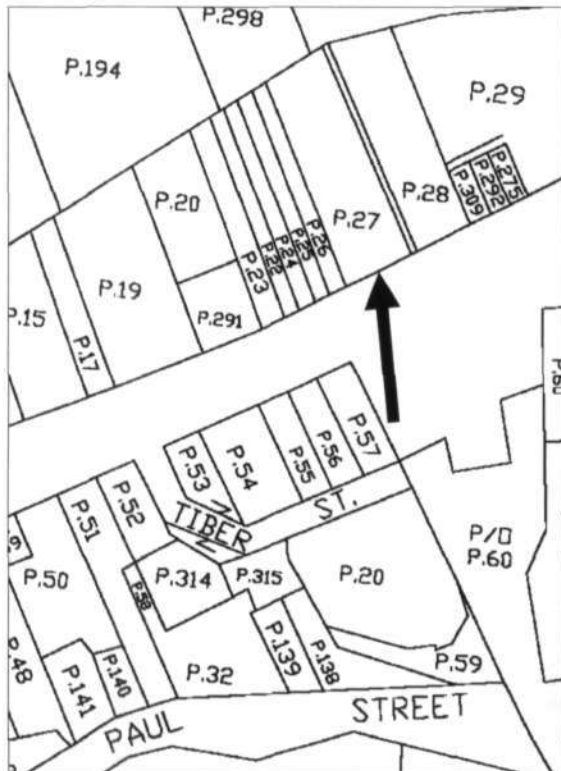
8044-8046 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Ellicott City quad 1953, Photorevised 1966 and 1974



Tax Map 25A, Parcel 27

National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2010



HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodey's Emporium)

8044-8046 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Photo by Jennifer K. Cosham, 12/5/2012

South elevation



HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodney's Emporium)

8044-8046 Main Street (MD 144), Ellicott City

Photo by Jennifer K. Cosham, 12/5/2012

Southeast elevation



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Ho-62

Dist 2

MAGI #1400624311

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Town Hall, West Ilchester

AND OR COMMON

Rhodey's Emporium, The Opera House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 8044-8046 Main Street

CITY TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

6th

STATE Maryland

COUNTY

Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER storage

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. Andrew Bibo

Telephone #: 747-7302

STREET & NUMBER

1 1/2 Wade Avenue

CITY TOWN

Baltimore

VICINITY OF

Maryland

STATE, zip code

21227

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Tax Map 25-A p.27

Liber #: 532

COURTHOUSE

REG STRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Hall of Records

Land Access:

Folio #: 46

Bldg Access:

\$8050

STREET & NUMBER

Howard County Court House

Total Access: \$15,400

CITY TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

7 DESCRIPTION

HO-62
Dist 2

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Opera House was originally a four story high, four bay wide, three bay deep field stone structure with gabled roof (running east west) whose first floor is cut into the granite hill north of Main Street. Twin brick chimneys are inset into its east and west walls. Stretcher stone flat arched lintels decorate the original windows of the structure. An additional two story high brick east and west bay was added with frame third, fourth and fifth stories. In addition, a brick fifth story was added to the original stone structure with brick parapet on its south facade. The fifth story holds double-hung Romanesque windows. Each of these windows hold six-over-six lights decorated with flat wooden sills and stretcher brick roman arched lintels. Horizontal rectangular brick recesses are inset under each window. These additions occurred in 1857 for the present building and the west bay is indicated in 1860 on the Martinette Map. A second and third floor balcony and the additions on the east and west are indicated in a photograph of the building on the border of this 1860 Map. The west bay no longer exists. It has been replaced by one or two of the five two bay wide, four story high brick houses lying west of the old Town Hall.

The fenestration of the original first four floors of the building is rectangular, double-hung, holding six-over-six lights and decorated by projecting flat wooden sills.

Sometime before 1857 a further two bay wide addition was added to the north wall which can be seen on the second and third floors of the interior of the building. Mr. Bibb, the present owner, believes this wall may have been original, serving as a supporting wall. The second floor holds an interesting fireplace on the west wall of this addition which may at one time have been an outside fireplace. A tunnel is located on the east wall of this addition which goes out to the railroad bridge. See attached contact sheet.

A one story high, flat roofed, open porch runs along the entire south facade of the building with a cornice decorated with a row of egg and darts and brackets.

A second floor french door is located in the third east bay featuring four-four lights. At one time it led out to the second floor balcony already mentioned as being indicated on the 1860 Martinette Map. Presently used for storage and filled with second and third hand furniture and goods, it is in great need of renovation.

Its fifth floor is entirely taken up by a large stage, orchestra and balcony which no longer have their furniture. The original gas lamps in the building, however, still remain intact, as well as paneling, flooring and exceptionally wide first floor cooking fireplaces inset into the east and west walls of the original stone building. According to the owner, Mr. Bibb, this was used as the official stage coach stop by the Ellicotts.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

One of the most fascinating buildings in Ellicott City, it remains relatively undiscovered and is in need of total rehabilitation on the interior.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1780

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Opera House or Rodey's Emporium as it has been recently called was in the early days of Ellicott Mills located on a tract of land called "West Ilchester" and is referred to as recently as 1906 in a deed as the "Old Stone Tavern House." Owned by Jonathan Ellicott, it is believed to date back as early as the seventeen eighties.

In a plat of the property of Thomas Wilson dated 1875, the property is designated as the Town Hall Lot. In a Lithography of Main Street, dated circa 1832 it is shown as a four bay wide, four and a half story, gabled roof building with wide chimneys set into its east and west walls and three dormer windows placed on the south facade of its gabled roof which runs east-west. A second and third floor open porch runs along the front facade.

At some time in the mid eighteen hundreds Mr. Thomas Wilson acquired the property (probably from the Railroad with John H. B. Latrobe as trustee which had acquired a great deal of land in Ellicott City including the adjoining Patapsco Hotel lot). On July 1, 1857 it was leased by Thomas Wilson, owner, to John Schofield for a ten year period subject to annual ground rent of \$75 payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July. Mr. Wilson agreed to present Mr. Schofield with a "good and valid deed" on the receipt of \$1250 at any time during the period of the lease. (WHW 18-316).

It was during the time of the tenure of Mr. Schofield that the building's present appearance took shape for on the border of the Martinette Map of 1860 the present building with its romanesque windows and parapet is featured.

On June 27, 1867, at the termination of Schofield's lease, Michael and Evalina Bannon purchased the land and building from Thomas Wilson for \$1250, and one year later on November 28 conveyed the property to Isaiah and Harriet Wolfersberger for \$3,500 (28-516). A plat of Mr. Thomas Wilsons, dated 1875 and found in the Howard County Land Records, Liber 36 folio 482, indicates this property as the Town Hall Lot.

On the 13th of April, 1906 Edward B. Powell, trustee deeded the property "known as the Town Hall lot to John G. Rogers, (Howard County 82-35). The deed refers to the "western side of the wall of the Old Stone Tavern House", which is the west wall of the present building.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Owned by Mr. Andrew Bibb, this property next to the B and O Railroad is the most significant property and building in Ellicott City. It ante dates the Patapsco Hotel and was used as a Town Hall. Later in the 1900's the fifth floor was used for 15¢ movies. During Schofield's ten year tenure it was used as an Opera House. John Wilkes Booth played here, noted theatrical personality of that day.

Presently in a fair condition, it should be placed on the National Register of Historic Buildings and totally restored and rehabilitated for use as an old tavern on the ground floor, a theater on the fifth floor and a museum on the second, third and fourth floors.

In the development of tourist generators for Howard County, Ellicott City and its historic landmarks are of primary importance. Those buildings located on the north side of Main Street (Please see Ho-62, Ho-68, Ho-86, Ho-88, Ho-89, Ho-90, Ho-94, Ho-97, Ho-98, and Ho-99) are of primary importance for they are zoned B-1, commercial use and presently house such uses as restaurants, antique and curio shops, barber and beauty shops as well as office space and apartment use. Of commercial and historical significance, the Opera House should be placed on the National Register and restored. The use of a restored Opera House as a potential tourist generator cannot be overemphasized. Time, money and creative ability are needed to initiate and complete this restoration project.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. Andrew Bibb at the Old Town Hall, August 23, 1977.
Howard County and Ann Arundel County Record Offices.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.15 Acres

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 25-A, p. 27

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records
Liber 532 Folio 46.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	Maryland	COUNTY	Howard
STATE		COUNTY	

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section 465-5000 x257

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

140062431
H0 325 62
145

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME				
COMMON: <i>Bilbo's</i>				
AND/OR HISTORIC: <i>Rhodes's Emporium, earlier: Wayside House</i>				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>8044 Main Street</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Sillicott City</i>				
STATE: <i>Maryland</i>		COUNTY: <i>Howard</i>		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One) <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		OWNERSHIP <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No		
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<i>Lunk Shop</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME: <i>Andrew Bilbo</i>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>8044 Main St</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Sillicott City</i>		STATE: <i>Maryland</i>		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: <i>Clark of the Circuit Court</i>				
STREET AND NUMBER: <i>Howard County Court House</i>				
CITY OR TOWN: <i>Sillicott City</i>		STATE: <i>MD</i>		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

7. DESCRIPTION

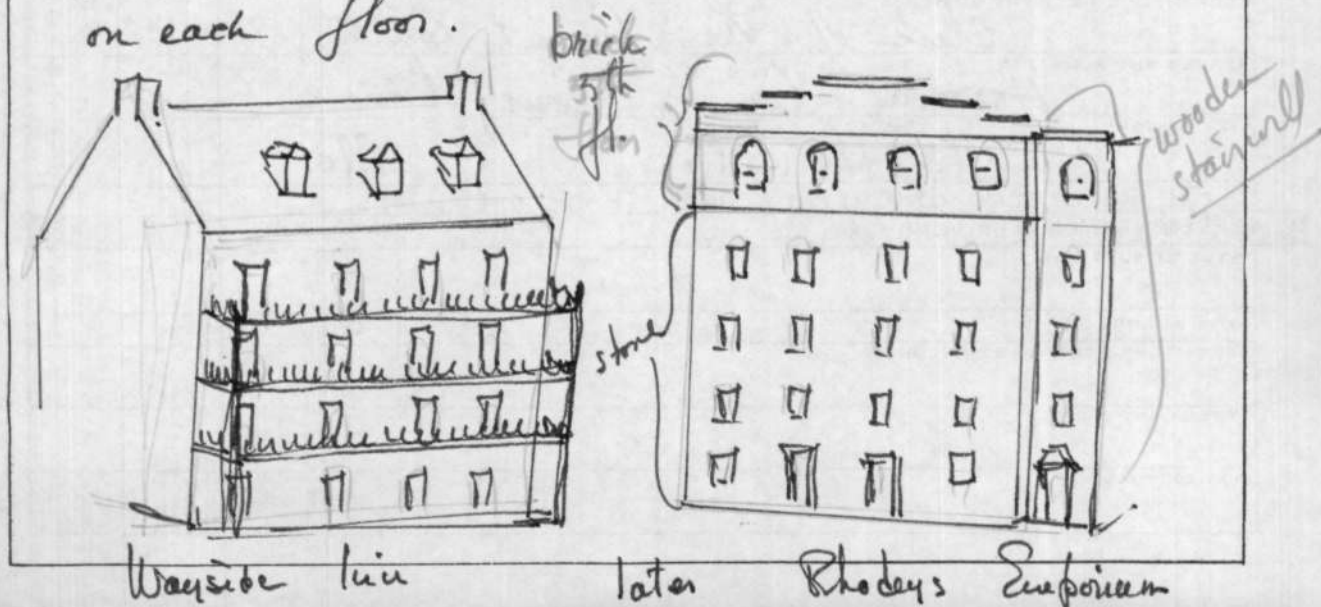
CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <i>much</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Early drawings show a four-story and a half stone house facing south, 4 bays by 2 under a steep A-frame roof with 3 peaked dormers, and a four-story porch on the front-(south) ~~side~~, and a chimney inside each end wall.

Now a fifth story of brick has added a large room - an opera hall - on the top floor, while a frame addition 1 bay wide adds a staircase at the east end. The roof, now "flat": has a stepped cornice over arched windows, as shown.

Other additions extend the building into the bank, and there is an entrance on each floor.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Now a junk shop, this large building built for a home, was added to back from the street, upwards to a fifth floor, and east for a frame staircase. The upper floor was one large "opera" ~~room~~ hall.

Located on the first federally-funded highway (Old National Pike, Frederick Road) it became the Wayside Inn. When the B & O ended its first construction of tracks a few yards away in 1831 this became the east terminal of the stagecoach, transferring travelers to the train. As the railroad continued west, Elliott City stepped up its efforts for business, and the Opera House was one answer! An early B & O timetable scheduled an 11¹⁰ from Baltimore arriving at Elliott City at 12⁴⁵ for the matinee. As ~~late~~ ^{early} as 1907 the hall was used for movies.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Article by Celia Holland: "Old Patapsco Hotel Register Found"
Howard County Times 2 October 1972 Sillicott City. p. 1.
Interview, Andrew Bilbo Oct '72, LSC.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		0	'	"
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		JEAN S. EWING	
ORGANIZATION	MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST		DATE
STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 RIVA ROAD			
CITY OR TOWN:	ANNAPOLIS	MARYLAND	STATE

12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

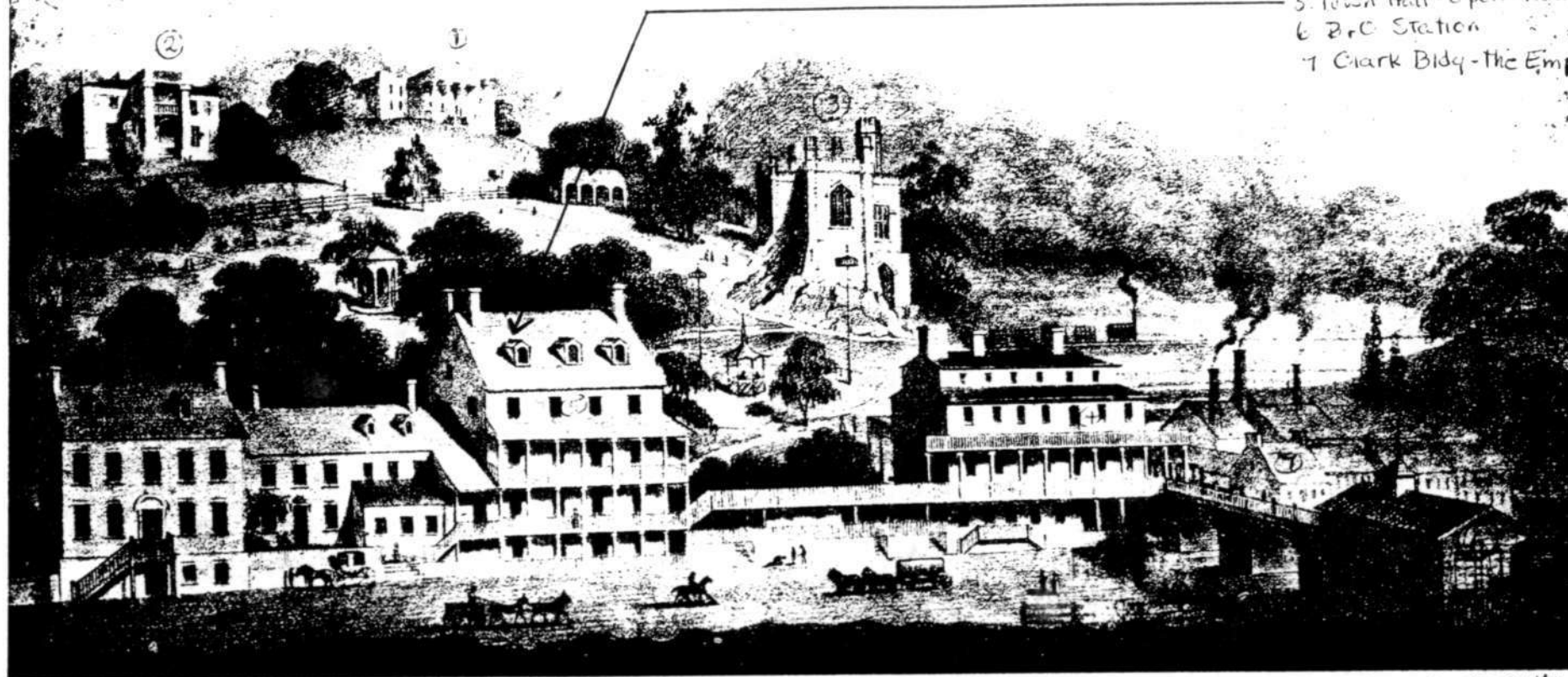
National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

A SKETCH FROM ROCK HILL.

- Key
- 1 Putapsco Female Institute
 - 2 Mt. Ida
 - 3 Angelo Carriage
 - 4 Putapsco Hotel
 - 5 Town Hall - Opera House
 - 6 B & O Station
 - 7 Clark Bldg - the Emporium

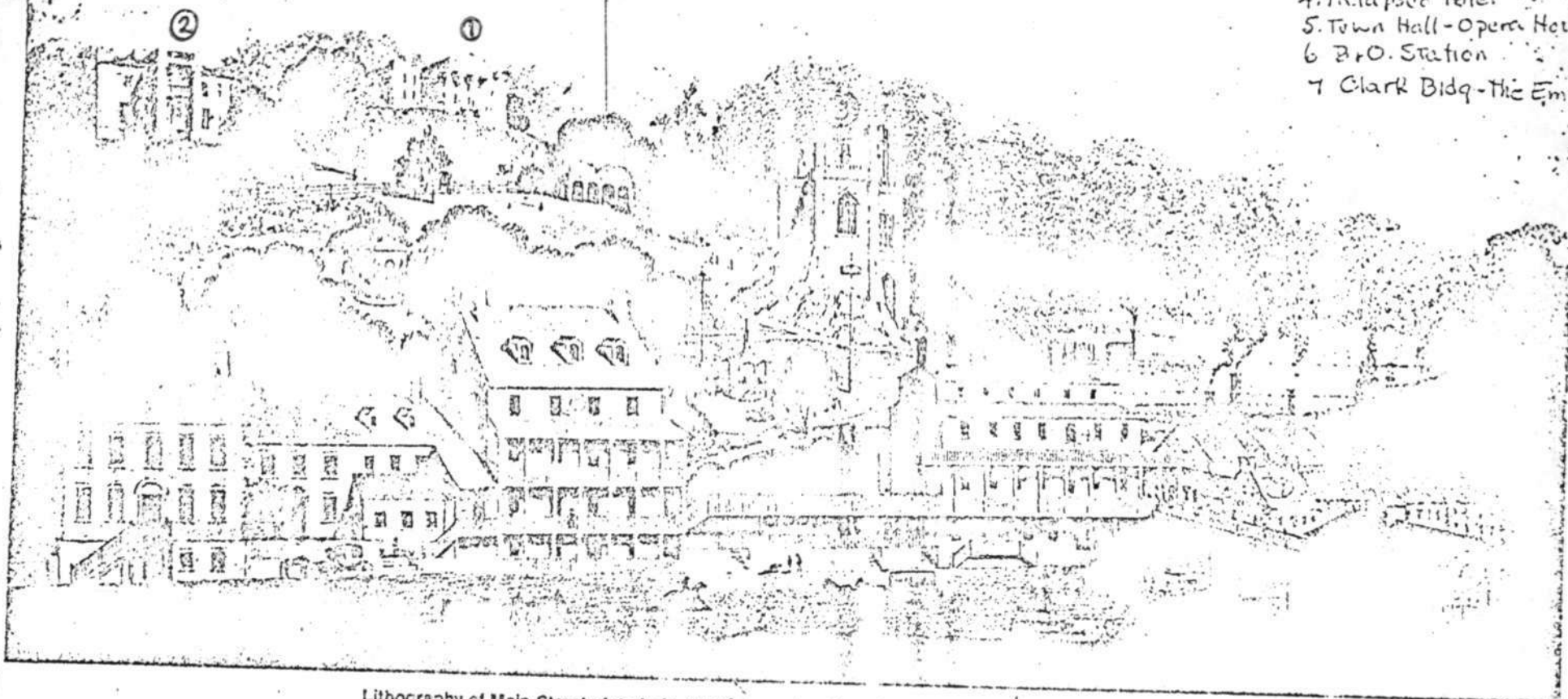


Lithography of Main Street, dated cir. 1832, shows location of yet to be constructed Railroad Hotel.

FROM E. C. JOURNAL

A SKETCH FROM ROCK HILL.

- Key:
- 1. Putapsue Female Institute
 - 2. Mt. Ida
 - 3. Angelo Carriage
 - 4. Putapsue Hotel
 - 5. Town Hall - Opera House
 - 6. B.O. Station
 - 7. Clark Bldg - The Emporium



Lithography of Main Street, dated cir. 1832, shows location of yet to be constructed Railroad Hotel.

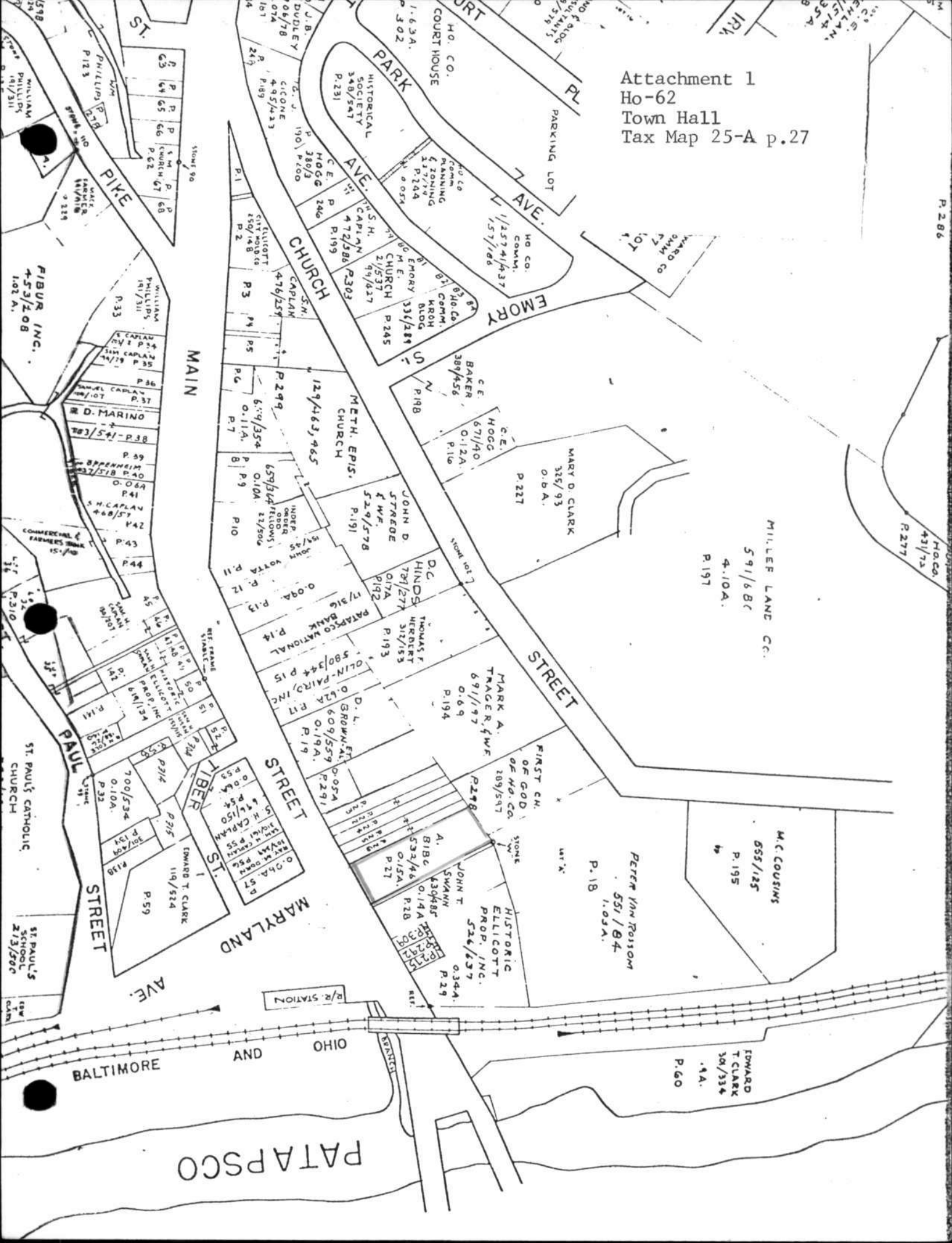
Attachment 2 .

Ho-62

Town Hall/Opera House

Lithography of Main Street, circa 1832

Attachment 1
Ho-62
Town Hall
Tax Map 25-A p.27



PATAPSCO

BALTIMORE

AND OHIO

R/R STATION

MARYLAND

AVE.

STREET

TIBER

ST.

STREET

MILLER LAND CO.

591/68C

4.10A.

P.197

M.C. COUSINS

555/125

P.195

PETER VAN ROISOM

551/84

P.18

STONE

OF GOD

OF HO. CO.

289/597

P.194

MARK A.

TRACER, JWF

691/197

P.194

D. L.

GRONWALL

0.62A

P.19

0.19A

P.19

0.05A

P.291

0.05A

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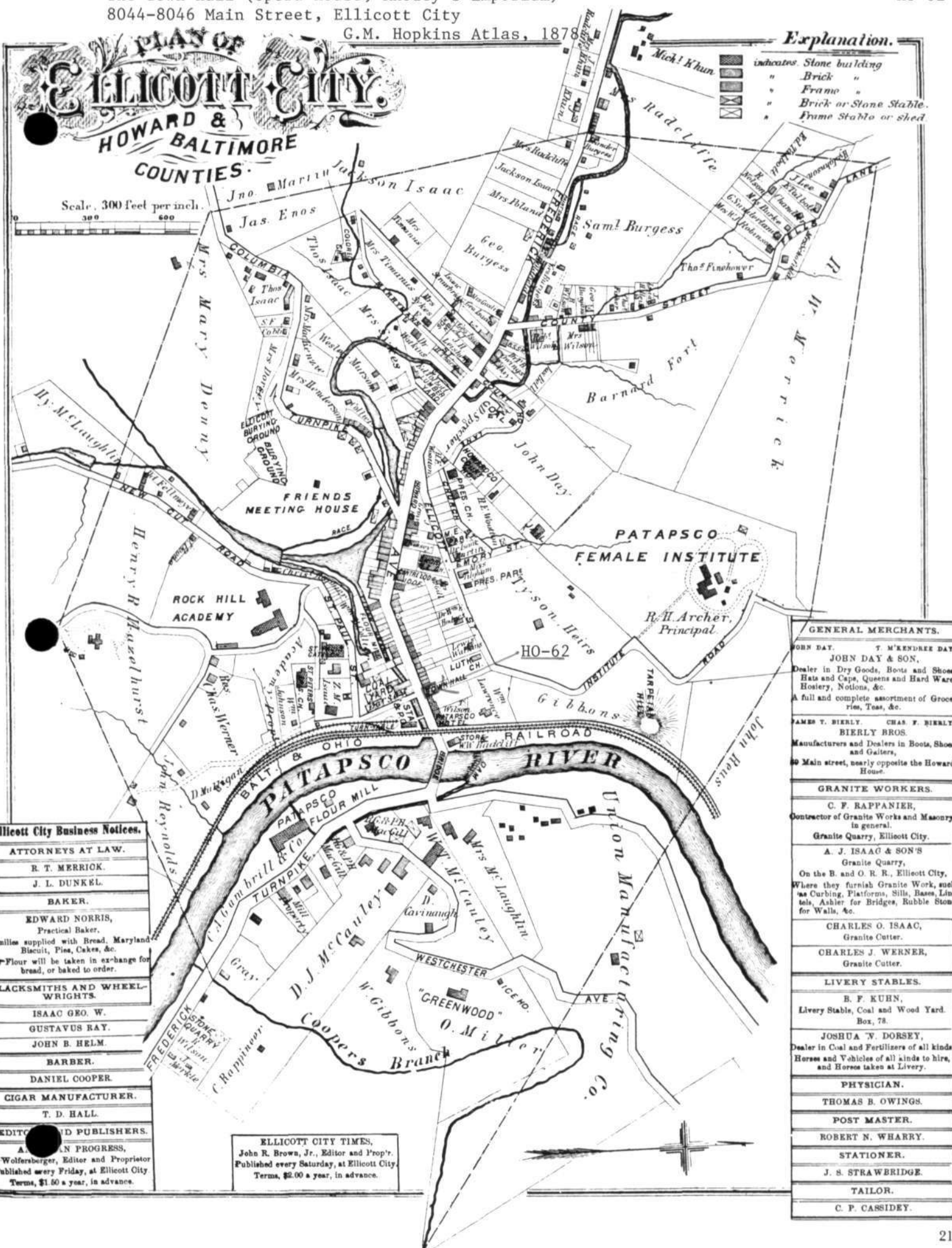


HO-62

The Town Hall (Opera House, Rhodey's Emporium)
8044-8046 Main Street, Ellicott City
Martinet's Map of Howard County, Maryland 1860

Map Division
3 - FEB 1900

HO-62



Explanation.

- indicates Stone building
- Brick
- Frame
- Brick or Stone Stable
- Frame Stable or shed

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JOHN DAY & SON.
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A full and complete assortment of Groceries,
Teas, &c.

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BIERLY BROS.
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and Gaiters,
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Contractor of Granite Works and Masonry
in general.
Granite Quarry, Ellicott City.

A. J. ISAAC & SON'S
Granite Quarry,
On the B. and O. R. R., Ellicott City,
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as Curbing, Platforms, Sills, Bases, Lin-
tels, Ashler for Bridges, Rubble Stone
for Walls, &c.

CHARLES O. ISAAC,
Granite Cutter.

CHARLES J. WERNER,
Granite Cutter.

LIVERY STABLES.

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Box, 78.

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Dealer in Coal and Fertilizers of all kinds
Horses and Vehicles of all kinds to hire,
and Horses taken at Livery.

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THOMAS B. OWINGS.

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ROBERT N. WHARRY.

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J. L. DUNKEL.

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Practical Baker.
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Blacuit, Pies, Cakes, &c.
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bread, or baked to order.

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JOHN B. HELM.

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DANIEL COOPER.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.

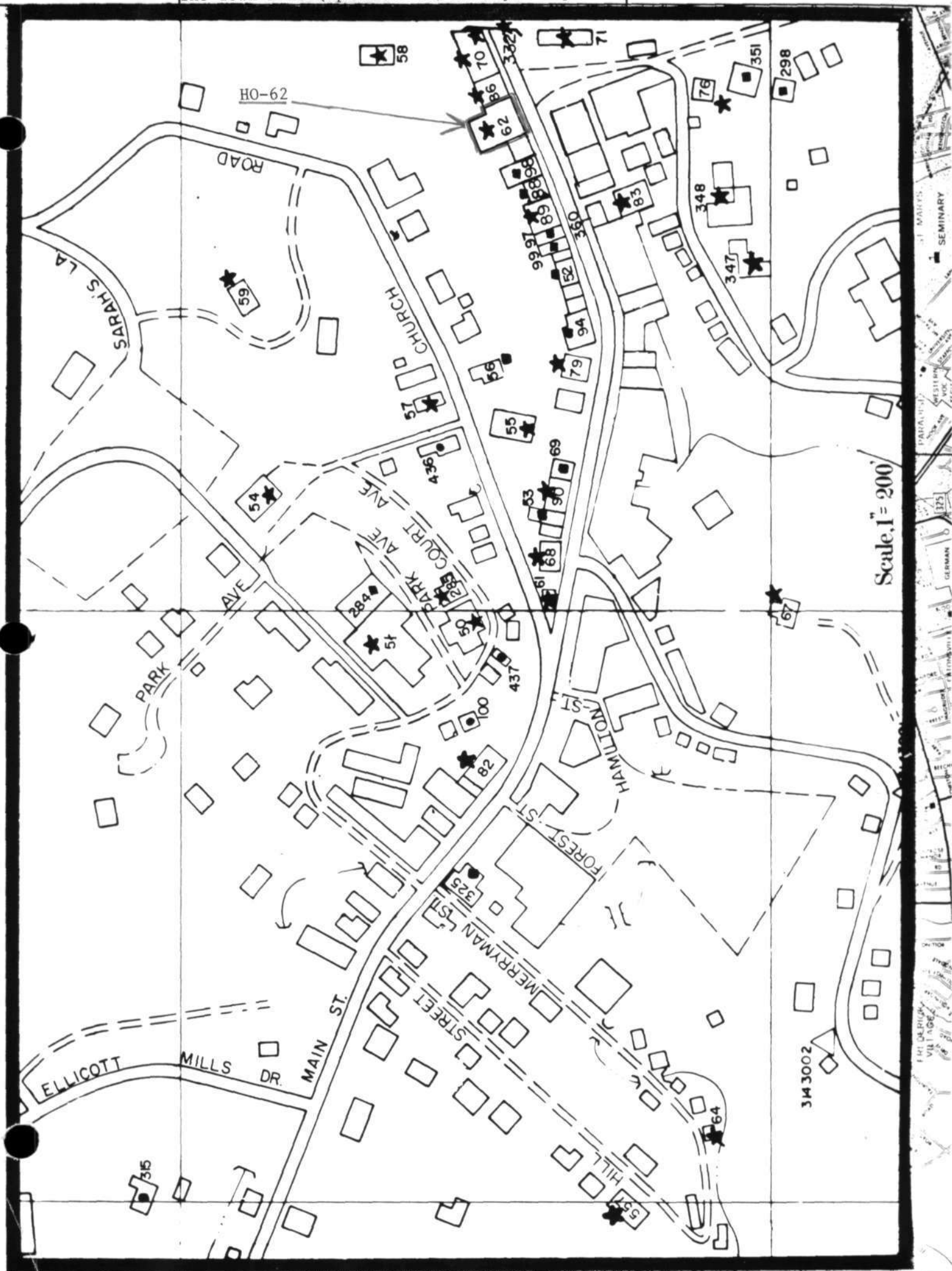
T. D. HALL.

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HU ~~5207~~
62

Ellicott City

182. 11/72

Rhodesy's Emporium or Operahouse



CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

Ho-62


Rhodey's Emporium, Opera House
(SOUTH)

MAR. 77 FOR ~~AUGUST~~ 1977